FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 216 *6 November 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Brezhnev Answered Questions on 6 October Berlin Speech [PRAVDA] AA 1
Pentagon Missile Plans 'Can Hardly Benefit West Europe' [Chervov in TRUD 1 Nov] AA 1
Komlev Warns Path to Peace 'Not One-Way Street' [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Nov] AA 5
Italian Socialist Party Calls for East-West Force Talks [Paklin in IZVESTIYA 27 Oct] AA 7
IZVESTIYA Hits Luns Buildup Before Talks Strategy [Vinogradov, 31 Oct] AA 8
Kolesnichenko Reports SALT II Debate Progress in U.S. [PRAVDA] AA 8
APN's Ardamatskiy Writes on Brezhnev Meeting With Socialists [Copenhagen AKTUELT 24 Oct] AA 9

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Socialist Bloc's Coordinated Peace Drive Counters Detente's Foes [Voronov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Oct] BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Vienna Hosts Seminars on Energy Problems, Alternative Sources CC 1
Meeting of Socialist International Bureau Reported CC 1
Strategic Islands Conference Held in Madeira Scored CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Clash Between Brezinski, Vance Over U.S. Policy Reported [PRAVDA 2 Nov] A 1
Losev Examines U.S. Near East Policy [SELSKAYA ZHIZN 27 Oct] A 1
IZVESTIYA Scores 'Selective' U.S. Approach to Detente [Soldatov, 1 Nov] A 4
Atlantic Council Urges U.S. Military Buildup in Persian Gulf A 6
Brzezinski 'Reorganizing' National Buildup in Persian Gulf A 7
PRAVDA Article Notes 'Crisis of American Moral Spirit' [Vishnevskiy, 29 Oct] A 7

CHINA

PRC Approach to SRV-Chinese Negotiations Scored [Vasilyev in IZVESTIYA 1 Nov] B 1
Commentary on PRC Designating Xisha Islands as Danger Zones [Shmidtin] B 2
Report on PRC Shipping Policy, Merchant Fleet B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Reinforces 'Military Intervention' in South Korea C 1
Pak's Career, Assasination Seen as U.S. Engineered C 1
[Roshchupkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Oct]
Further Comment on U.S., Japanese Military Cooperation C 2
[Matveyev]

SOUTH ASIA

Soviet-Afghan Economic Cooperation Body Meets in Moscow D 1
[PRAVDA 31 Oct]
Successful Development of Trade [PRAVDA 4 Nov] D 1
Commentary Lauds Importance of Afghan Revolution D 1
[Savchenko]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchea Forms Council To Distribute Relief Aid E 1
Round Up of Reports on Foreign Aid to Kampuchea E 1
'Sanctimonious' West, 'Provocative' PRC Hit on Kampuchea Aid E 1
[Korionov in PRAVDA 2 Nov]
IZVESTIYA Calls U.S. 'Hypocrite' Over Kampuchen Tragedy E 3
[Valentino, 2 Nov]
Shishlin on Significance of USSR-SRV Treaty Anniversary E 5
Kharkov Commentary E 7
Sergeyev Commentary E 8
Soviet Naval Vessels Arrive in Haiphong E 9

EASTERN EUROPE

Western Press Coverage of Prague Dissident Trials Scored [Slavin] F 1
Kunayev Tours CSSR Economic, Technical Exhibition in Alma-Ata F 2
[KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Oct]
CPCZ Central Committee Aides End USSR Study Visit [PRAVDA 28 Oct] F 2
Polish Premier Thanks Brezhnev, Kosygin for Award, Message F 3
[PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Joint Statement Issued on Ceausescu-Tito Talks in Bucharest F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

Norwegian General's Remarks on Defense Spending Scored G 1
[Vernikov in IZVESTIYA 30 Oct]
Anniversary of French-Soviet Diplomatic Ties Noted G 2
Brezhnev, Giscard Telegrams G 2
IZVESTIYA Article G 2
[Krivopalov, 28 Oct]
Brezhnev, Spanish King Exchange Cables on National Day G 3
USSR Proposes Joining European Electricity System G 3
I.T. Novikov Attends Turkish Embassy Reception in Moscow G 3
[IZVESTIYA 31 Oct]
Briefs: Turkish Delegation in Baku G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian Students Continue To Occupy U.S. Embassy H 1
Support for Embassy Occupation H 1
Anti-U.S. Demonstrations [PRAVDA 3 Nov] H 1
U.S. Refusal To Extradite Shah H 2
Bazargan Government Offers Resignations to Khomeyni H 2
Khomeyni Reaction H 2
Resignation of Minister of Post H 2
Cease-fire Moves Begin in Iranian Kordestan H 3
[Filippov in PRAVDA 1 Nov]
PRAVDA Report H 3
Ambush of Battalion H 3
Continuing Government, Kurdish Talks H 4
Iraq Protests Attacks on Tehran Embassy, Consulate H 4
Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Ends Algerian Visit H 4

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Ponomarev Receives SWAPO Delegation Led by Njoma J 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Congratulate Nigerian President Shagari J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Further Reportage on Developments in Bolivia K 1
Situation 'Extremely Tense' K 1
Introduction of Martial Law K 1
Commentary on Situation in El Salvador K 2
El Salvador, U.S. 'Uneasy' K 2
U.S. Attitude Criticized K 2
Grenada Implicates U.S. Elements in Coup Plot K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov Presents Awards to Lesechko, Rumyantsev, Others R 1
Session of Soviet Committee for European Security Held R 1
Article Discusses 'Honorable Citizens Who Have Left USSR' R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Oct]
PRAVDA Warns Against Spread of 'Antihero,' Tampering With Classics R 2
[21 Oct Editorial]
Moscow Gorkom Plenum Discusses Organizational Changes R 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Oct]
Work of Moscow Raykoms' Public Opinion Research Councils Viewed R 3
[Novikov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 14 Oct]
Turkmen SSR Minister of Social Security Appointed R 4
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 27 Oct]
Baku Gorkom Plenum Discusses Economic, Ideological Questions R 4
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 16 Oct]
SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA Reports Lesechko Visit Moldavia R 5
[14 Oct]
Briefs: Tatarskaya CP Leadership Change; Atheist Seminar in Lutsk R 5

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA: Successful Grain, Vegetable Harvests in Kirgizia T 1
PRAVDA Reports Record Grain Harvest in Kazakhstan T 1
[PRAVDA 2 Nov]
Aliyev Addresses Azerbaijan 11 October Agricultural Conference T 2
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 13 Oct]
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports on Vologodskiy Obkom Plenum [20 Oct] T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1144 Satellite Launched 2 November U 1
Expert Calls for Wider Use of Industrial Water Recycling U 1
[PRAVDA 11 Oct]
Briefs: Arctic Navigation Season; Crimean Solar Energy Base U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Military Publishing House Anniversary Observed V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Oct]
Marshal Moskalenko Watches Odessa MD Tank Firing Exercise V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Oct]
Supreme Soviet Confers Military Titles V 1
[PRAVDA 26 Oct]

BREZHNEV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON 6 OCT BERLIN SPEECH

LD051718 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 5, TASS--Follows the answer by Leonid Brezhnev to a question by PRAVDA correspondent:

Question: Speaking on October 6 this year in Berlin you declared readiness of the Soviet Union to reduce, over the current level, the quantity of medium-range nuclear means deployed in the western areas of the Soviet Union if there is no additional deployment of similar means in Western Europe. How, in your opinion, could one embark on a practical solution of this problem?

Answer: Our proposal, put forward in the speech in Berlin, aims at making headway in tackling the whole complex of the problems of military detente and limitation of armaments in the European Continent. The first reaction to this proposal indicated that it has been correctly understood by all those who hold dear the peace and security in Europe. At the same time the proposal was, of course, not to the liking of those who would wish to see a further whipping up of the arms race on the European Continent, especially in the field of medium-range nuclear means.

As regards a practical solution of the problem of these weapons, there is only one way to follow--that of embarking on negotiations. The Soviet Union is of the view that the negotiations must be embarked on without delay. We are prepared for this. Now it is up to the Western powers. It is important, however, that no hasty actions be taken which might complicate the situation or obstruct the attainment of positive results. There will be a greater chance of obtaining such results if no decisions are taken on the production and deployment in Western Europe of the above-mentioned means pending the outcome of the negotiations. And, conversely, the chances will be undermined if such decisions are taken within the framework of NATO.

One must also mention the following:

The Soviet Union and other countries--members of the Warsaw Treaty have proposed to all states which participated in the all-European conference to renounce the first use, against each other, of both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. So far, we have not yet received an answer to this proposal. But I should like to reiterate again with all the responsibility [as received] that at present the Soviet Union will not resort to the use of nuclear weapons against those states which renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have these weapons in their territories. We are prepared to formalize corresponding undertakings to this effect with any state concerned.

PENTAGON MISSILE PLANS 'CAN HARDLY BENEFIT W. EUROPE'

LD051451 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Candidate of Military Sciences Lt Gen N. Chervov "Military Review": "Arms Race in the Guise of Modernization"]

[Text] Moscow--The new foreign policy initiative proposed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 6 October Berlin speech opened up a real possibility to avert yet another upswing in the arms race, embark on the path of real disarmament and protect and augment the fruits of detente and peaceful cooperation.

The progressive public throughout the world holds in high estimation these new expressions of peaceableness and goodwill from the Soviet Union and its allies in the socialist community--the decision to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe and also the USSR's readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western areas of our country in comparison with the present level. During the next 12 months up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and also a certain quantity of other military equipment will be withdrawn from GDR territory.

L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to the West European NATO countries to abandon their plans to deploy on their territory new American nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries is seen as a timely warning.

The attractiveness of the Soviet proposals for broad sections of the public in capitalist countries cannot not now be discounted even by the ruling circles of the NATO member states. A number of leading state and political figures in Western countries have made statements in which they speak of "important positive aspects" in the Soviet leaders' speech. At the same time there is evidence of attempts by individual leaders of NATO countries to detract in every possible way from the significance of the Soviet initiatives. What is more, F. Pym, the British defense minister, is urging the West to display the "greatest possible caution" toward the Soviet proposals, while certain Pentagon and NATO military leaders have given a hostile reception to the Soviet Union's appeal to abandon plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In their attempts to provide a "theoretical" base for the their dangerous schemes the inspirers of the arms race are not stingy with resources and are not especially worried about elementary logic. When they need to secure new credits for arms they intimidate the parliamentarians and the public with the growth of "Soviet military might." When they need to show the voters their "concern" for defense, there is no shortage of statements about the "West's superiority" and the "power of their armed forces".

It is incredible but true that the West's main "objection" to the new Soviet initiative lies in the alleged fact that it will lead to "unilateral disarmament" of the NATO bloc member countries! Thus, for instance, at a 9 October press conference in the White House U.S. President Carter declared that the new USSR initiative constitutes an attempt "to disarm the will or readiness of our allies to adequately defend themselves." The President called on his allies to first "modernize" then to begin talks with the Soviet Union on mutual arms reductions.

Incidentally the word "modernization" has been repeated with increasing frequency and persistence in recent years in NATO, but behind a very real arms race. Extensive plans are being implemented to replace existing arms with new more powerful and lethal types--from small arms to cruise missiles.

Tactical aircraft have been completely renewed, as have missile systems and ground forces' nuclear artillery. Honest John tactical missile systems and others which were formerly part of the standard equipment have been replaced by more sophisticated ones such as the Lance for example, which has considerably greater range and accuracy. Joining the ground forces' armory are new tanks of U.S., FRG, and British manufacture that are 50-100 percent superior to existing tanks in terms of their main feature (fire power, mobility and protection). Troops are being equipped on a mass scale with new anti-tank guided missiles.

The deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles, intended to be targeted on the territory of socialist states, may strike a blow at detente and increase the risk of nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

The U.S. propaganda machine is trying to present this fact in such a way that the peoples of Western Europe, "frightened by the growing threat from the East", would themselves ask, as it were, for American medium-range strategic missiles to be deployed on their territory. However, the facts testify to something else--the plan has been elaborated in the United States without any agreement from the junior partners in NATO. In the U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1980 appropriations amounting to $350 million have been included for the manufacture of medium-range (cruise) missiles and Pershing II missiles for Western Europe. An American operation to twist the arm of the NATO allies has begun.

There has long been opposition in the West to this "arms upgrading" of the Europeans. Only a few days ago did the Pentagon succeed in securing approval for its plan from "a group of high-ranking NATO representatives." Attempts are now being made to force through this sinister plan at the NATO Council's December session.

The United States is strenuously forcing on the Europeans the thesis that the deployment of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe does not constitute the "adoption of a new military program" but is being conducted "exclusively within the framework of modernizing the NATO armed forces and strengthening their combat ability in the light of the 'growing Soviet threat.'" In this connection the question of deploying these American strategic weapons in Europe is apparently not to be discussed by the parliaments of West European countries. Thus, the British, Dutch, Belgians, West Germans and other peoples are being informed that the United States, in deploying Pershing II's and cruise missiles on their countries' territory, will "merely be replacing obsolete models of its combat hardware." In addition, it is being suggested to FRG representatives that in return for West Germany's consent to deploy Pershing II missiles on its territory the U.S. administration might examine the possibility of "a partial or even full handover to the FRG of cruise missile production technology," in which West Germany is extremely interested.

Medium-range cruise missiles are a fundamentally new strategic weapon. Corresponding limitations are imposed on them by the protocol to the SALT II treaty--they are not to be deployed, and such weapons and their production technology are not to be passed to third countries. The same can also be said of the Pershing II missile. It is a quite new missile with a range of up to 2,500 km equipped with a nuclear warhead.

In addition, the deployment of such weapons on the territory of the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and other European countries contradicts the principle of "nonproliferation" of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, there is a dangerous "spread" of nuclear weapons through Europe occurring, which could lead to the threat of their unsanctioned use and to an outbreak of nuclear war.

The United States is continuing the intensive buildup of its strategic nuclear forces might. Within them the Minuteman II and Minuteman III ICBM missile complexes have been fully modernized, and more powerful warheads with increased target accuracy have been fitted. Development of the new mobile-based MX ICBM is continuing. It is expected to enter arsenals in the second half of the eighties. Expenditure of more than $30 billion on developing and purchasing 200 of these missiles is planned. With a view to enhancing the viability of these missiles different variants are envisaged for their underground deployment and concealed transportation.

New nuclear-powered submarines with the Trident nuclear missile system are being built at an accelerated pace.

Until 1985 these submarines will be equipped with Trident I missiles with a range of up to 8,000 km, and thereafter with Trident IIs (more than 11,000 km) with multiple independently-targeted maneuverable warheads. A program has been approved for the construction of 13 of these submarines (each with 24 missiles), and in all it is proposed to have up to 30 submarines.

Work on the creation of land, sea and air-launched cruise missiles is being appreciably accelerated in the United States. In the air force, for example, B-52 strategic bombers will be equipped with them. The first squadron of these aircraft will be commissioned in 1983, and by 1985 it is planned to equip up to 80 percent of B-52 aircraft with long-range cruise missiles. FB-111 medium bombers may also be equipped with these missiles.

Seeking to step up militarist intoxication within NATO, to crank up the arms race and to "strengthen confidence" in the United States on the part of influential circles in other bloc countries, official U.S. representatives, including President Carter, incessantly remind them that this bloc and Europe are the cornerstone of the American administration's military-political course.

The NATO bloc's military preparations and accelerated arms buildup under various pretexts is not a new issue. The growth of the bloc's aggressive preparations and the arms race have been legalized by the governments of the bloc's member states by adoption in 1978 of the long-term (15-year) military program. The realization of this program, according to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, "will give the NATO bloc overall military superiority over the Warsaw Pact by the mid-eighties." The United States and the other NATO countries in West Europe now maintain large-scale medium-range strategic weapons, as well as forward-based nuclear forces. These weapons total approximately 1,500 units. They are constantly being improved and built up. Thus, over the past 10-12 years the number of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe, as well as delivery vehicles, has almost doubled.

In addition to the improvement and buildup of arms in Europe, huge stocks of U.S. weapons are being created. Whereas there are already arms for three divisions in West Europe, by 1983 it is planned to create additional stocks of arms on the territories of Luxembourg and other NATO countries for a further three divisions. The potential for transferring reserves from the United States to Europe is being extended. It is proposed to transfer up to 5 divisions and 60 tactical air squadrons in the space of 10 days. The bloc's military spending has reached astronomic figures. According to official Western statistics, whereas in the last 5-year period (1973-1977) it totaled $730.4 billion (including $444.3 billion from the United States) at current prices, in the subsequent 5 years (1978-1982) it will increase 58 percent to total $1,155,500,000,000 (including $654.8 billion from the United States.

Washington has now mounted unprecedented activity to deploy medium-range strategic weapons in Europe. This is being done under the pretext of the alleged "violation of the military equilibrium in Europe by the Soviet Union." But there are no facts confirming violation of the balance of nuclear forces. The American plan to create "Eurostrategic forces"-- a plan masked by the aims of defending Europe--in fact has nothing in common with those aims and is the result of a reluctance to tolerate the existing equality in strategic weapons between the USSR and the United States and of a desire to secure one-sided advantages.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown spoke of large-scale military preparations posing a threat to other countries in his speech of 19 September this year to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is considering the SALT II treaty. [paragraph continues]

The Pentagon leader called for "all possible strengthening" of strategic forces in order to insure that the "potential for assured destruction" is in a state of constant readiness and campaigned for a further rise in military spending.

Having been persuaded of the impossibility of securing one-sided advantages at the negotiating table, the Pentagon is trying to achieve NATO's military superiority by deploying cruise missiles and the new Pershing II medium-range missiles in Europe. This strategy, however, can hardly benefit West European countries. L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in conversation with the Socialist International's working group that those who are now promoting plans to turn West Europe into a launch site for American weapons aimed at the USSR are playing a dangerous game with fire.

In contrast to those aggressive plans, the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. For many years we have not increased either the number of our troops or our arms in central Europe. Over the past 10 years the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons on the USSR's European territory has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft.

The deployment of new types of American nuclear weapons on West European territory could substantially change the strategic situation on the continent. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, pointed out in an article recently published in PRAVDA: "Those who solicit military advantages and superiority and indulge in saber rattling must know that they can get badly burned. If the NATO countries, contrary to commonsense and regardless of the socialist countries' good will, turn West Europe into a launch site for American strategic weapons, they will encounter a firm and persuasive response from the other side."

The Soviet Union, while unswervingly pursuing an active peace-loving foreign policy, at the same time cannot ignore the fact that there are still forces in the world which are interested in the arms race and in fueling an atmosphere of fear and hostility. Therefore the CPSU and the Soviet state, while waging an active and purposeful struggle for peace, are taking appropriate measures to reliably insure the country's defense.

The Soviet people and their armed forces wholeheartedly support this wise policy. Its successes give the Soviet people new strength and energy in realizing the great tasks of communist building.

KOMLEV WARNS PATH TO PEACE 'NOT ONE-WAY STREET'

LD051655 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[V. Komlev article: "Who Is Undermining Trust?"]

[Text] The proposals set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the recent festivities in Berlin devoted to the GDR's 30th anniversary are of tremendous significance for strengthening peace and curbing the arms race.

It is natural that they devote great attention to the problem of European security. Europe is the cradle of political and military detente, whose beneficial processes reach far beyond the bounds of this continent. This is an important sphere for further efforts to be made to strengthen security.

The constructive proposals of the USSR and the other socialist countries are widely known. For more than 1 year now the participants in the Vienna talks have been examining the socialist states' major proposals of 8 June 1978, which took note of important elements in the Western position. [paragraph continues]

Let us recall that the Warsaw Pact countries then agreed to establish, by reduction, equal collective levels for the strengthening of the armed forces of the NATO and Warsaw Pact states in central Europe--900,000 men on each side, including 700,000 in ground forces--that is, they accepted the levels on which the West was insisting. The socialist countries declared their readiness to limit the armed forces reduction to ground forces, "freezing" the strength of air forces at the present levels of approximately 200,000 men on each side. They also agreed to a selective reduction and limitation of Soviet and American arms at the first stage, once again taking the West's wishes into account (Soviet tanks and American nuclear weapons). At the first stage it is proposed to reduce Soviet and U.S. troops in proportion to their strength in the center of the European Continent, and the Soviet troop reduction would be carried out here in whole divisions, as the West proposed.

Later, on 30 November 1978, the Warsaw Pact states proposed substantial compromise additions to their proposal not to increase the strength of the two sides' armed forces while the talks were being held. With a view to bringing about a further rapprochment of the sides' positions, on 28 June 1979 they submitted a further proposal--on the nature of the commitments of the states directly participating in the talks regarding the reduction of ground forces in central Europe.

A detailed, businesslike response from the West to the whole package of these proposals, which make it possible to shift the talks to the plane of the practical drafting of an agreement, would insure progress in Vienna and the achievement of the first results. Such a response has not yet been forthcoming, however, and this, of course, is the chief obstacle in the way of the talks' success.

Under these conditions the new Soviet initiative set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech is new proof of the USSR's sincere desire to overcome the deadlock in the many years of efforts to achieve military detente in Europe. It is an example of proceeding from words to practical deeds and a contribution to realizing the socialist countries' compromise proposals, some of which have now been on the negotiating table in Vienna for almost 18 months.

The unilateral withdrawal of a significant proportion of Soviet troops and arms from the GDR shows the total groundlessness of the Western thesis on the USSR's desire for military superiority.

It is perfectly obvious that a country harboring aggressive designs would not voluntarily and unilaterally reduce its armed forces.

In accordance with the aim of "developing and broadening measures aimed at strengthening trust" proclaimed in the Final Act of the all-European conference the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, has for a number of years been advancing initiatives in that direction. In October 1977 it proposed limiting the level of large-scale military exercises, as well as extending measures of confidence-building formulated by the all-European conference to the Mediterranean region. In March 1979 Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward proposals for prior notification of significant troop movements within the region defined by the Final Act of the all-European conference, as well as large-scale naval exercises conducted near the territorial waters of other states. The enumerated proposals became a constituent part of the program of struggle to strengthen peace and security approved by the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow in November 1976. At the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee held in Budapest in May 1979 a proposal was made to convene at a political level a conference on questions of military detente with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada.

And now the USSR is proposing the further broadening of confidence-building measures. It is prepared to give more advance notice of large-scale military exercises than provided for in the Helsinki Final Act, and from the level not of 25,000 but 20,000 men. The Soviet Union is also prepared to agree not to conduct military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 men, rather than 50,000-60,000, as it previously proposed. The USSR considers it possible to give advance notification of ground troop movement involving 20,000 men or more.

The implementation of such a bumper package of specific proposals would really help strengthen mutual trust among states and dispel possible fears regarding certain kinds of military activity without, however, harming the security of any side.

In the interests of preventing a new, pernicious twist in the arms race spiral Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce in comparison with the present level the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in its western regions, on condition that there is no additional deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe. This proposal imbued with the spirit of peace has been made by a state which has not increased the number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons on its European territory by a single missile or aircraft over the past 10 years and which does not deploy such weapons on the territory of other countries at all, by a state which for a number of years now has not increased its troop strength in central Europe.

The plans of the Pentagon and leading NATO circles are in direct contradiction to the USSR's peace initiatives. They are seeking to upset the established equilibrium of forces in Europe in their favor. A group of high-ranking experts at NATO headquarters has decided to recommend the plan drafted by the Pentagon to deploy in West Europe 572 missiles with nuclear warheads, including 108 Pershing II ballistic missiles and 464 cruise missiles. It is important to emphasize there that this is being done in addition to the already existing NATO nuclear potential in that region. The fact that the strength of the American troops deployed on FRG territory has increased by 36,000 men over the past 2-3 years cannot be ignored. This year alone their arsenal will be supplemented by 5,000 tanks. Over the next few years the U.S. Air Force intends to base approximately 2,000 more modern fighters in West Europe. Such plans lead to increased military preparations and, of course, are no help at all to easing international tension. It is no accident that the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states that German and European history over the past 100 or at least 50 years abounds with missed opportunities. The reaction of certain figures to L. I. Brezhnev's Berlin's speech, the newspaper testifies, inspires the fear that the opportunity for talks on insuring peace will once again not be taken.

"We," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech, "call on the NATO countires' governments to evaluate the socialist states' initiatives properly and to follow our good example." Much will depend on the West's reply, for the path to peace is not a one-way street.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY CALLS FOR EAST-WEST FORCE TALKS

LD051429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Paklin dispatch from the "World Today" feature compiled by S. Zykov: "In Favor of Talks"]

[Text] Rome--The Italian Socialist Party [PSI] is expressing itself in favor of starting East-West talks as soon as possible on problems of the balance of forces in order to reduce it to the minimum possible levels. [paragraph continues]

In the event of a favorable outcome to these talks the PSI proposes the abandonment of the plan to deploy in Western Europe the new U.S. nuclear missile systems targeted against the territory of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This position was approved at the PSI Directorate's 25 October session. Speaking at the session B. Craxi, PSI political secretary, made an appeal that advantage be taken of the Soviet Union's positive proposals, our correspondent N. Paklin reports from Rome.

IZVESTIYA HITS LUNS' BUILDUP BEFORE TALK STRATEGY

LD051635 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by B. Vinogradov: "That 'Grand Master' Luns"]

[Text] NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns is known as a grand master in stoking tension and a cold war strategist. There is perhaps nothing new here that you can add to his description. But recently Luns discovered in himself a gift as a chess strategist. When he was asked his opinion of the new Soviet initiative concerning the reduction of the number of troops in central Europe, instead of giving a specific reply he suddenly launched into discourses about the theory of the ancient game. Summing up his conclusion, Luns obviously found nothing better than to compare this peace-loving initiative with "a carefully considered chess move," which greatly puzzled the Western journalists to whom he was talking.

It is hard for us, too, to guess what the NATO "grand master" of tension had in mind. After all, Luns acknowledged, so to speak, the "broad parity of forces" by stating that there is overall parity between NATO and Warsaw Pact armaments. But at the end of his statement Luns nonetheless made his move. He repeated the well-worn thesis of the "Soviet threat" to Western Europe and expressed himself in favor of an immediate decision on the question of modernizing NATO's nuclear potential.

Now everything has fallen into place. Luns is suggesting to the West that it "upgrade its arms" and then embark on talks concerning armaments of these types. But this is what they call a knight's gambit. It is not the move which the international public, interested in peace and security, expects of the NATO "grand masters."

KOLESNICHENKO REPORTS SALT II DEBATE PROGRESS IN U.S.

LD290238 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Oct 79 LL

[Text] The correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA in the United States, Tomas Kolesnichenko, has reported the debate going on there about SALT II. We present the main points of the dispatch:

With the Senate soon to vote on the 2d strategic arms limitation treaty, certain groups in the United States have redoubled efforts to torpedo the treaty and forestall restrictions of strategic arms. The nationwide discussion has shown that most Americans support SALT II but this fact has only goaded the enemies of the treaty to work still harder to at least influence the vote in the Senate, if not change public opinion. The arguments used to this and boil down to such simplicitios as: If the Russians are pressing for SALT II, the treaty is not advantageous to America. Or: SALT II is an unjustified concession, even surrender, to the Russians. And these would-be arguments are amplified with rhetoric about national interests, defense and the like.

SALT II is advantageous to the Soviet Union, just as it is to the United States. President Brezhnev has called it a treaty long waited for by the Soviet people, Americans and the people of other countries, in fact by all who want a lasting peace and recognize the danger of bigger stockpiles of nuclear weapons. SALT II is the greatest ever move to slow down the race in strategic arms, because this is the first time the Soviet Union and United States have agreed to both quantitative and qualitative limitations of their strategic nuclear forces. American officials recognize its importance. President Carter has told Congress that SALT II is the most detailed, far-reaching and comprehensive treaty in the history of arms control. Its provisions reflect mutual concessions agreed to over a long period of negotiation. Neither side secured all it wanted, yet the opponents of SALT II claim the treaty is a concession to the Russians. The cold-warriors refuse to accept the possibility of military parity between the United States and the Soviet Union.

One of the negotiators of SALT II, Leslie Gelb, writing in the magazine FOREIGN POLICY, has said it's a dangerous illusion for the enemies of SALT II to want to see the United States always a head above the Soviet Union. But to realize this is a dangerous illusion, people must stop thinking in cold war categories. Unfortunately, it sometimes happens in the United States that politicians are ready to do anything to achieve their political ambitions, to hold on to their positions in the Senate or get elected to the Senate. They are ready to toy with the future of civilization. It wasn't so long ago that ex-President Ford and ex-Secretary of State Kissinger were involved in the talks for SALT II. Today they echo the demands for its revision and try to tie it to other international problems, say what is called Soviet behavior in Africa or a Soviet military presence in Cuba. They demand the administration pay for SALT II with a sharp increase in military spending. They are little concerned that this conflicts with the interests of worldwide security and hence with the basic interests of the United States.

But despite the intrigues of opponents of arms limitation, more and more Americans, says the correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA, are coming to realize that SALT II will benefit the United States. It will help save many, many billions of dollars, slow down inflation and better the economic situation. Little wonder that virtually all the major trade unions of the United States call for a speedy ratification of SALT II.

In general, it can be said SALT II enjoys the support of the whole world. The current session of the UN General Assembly has applauded the treaty, calling it a real move to remove the danger of a nuclear disaster. And many heads of state and government of the West European nations have voiced the same view. Among them are West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, French President Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The whole world is waiting for SALT II to come into force. Now it's up to the United States.

APN'S ARDAMATSKIY WRITES ON BREZHNEV MEETING WITH SOCIALISTS

LD041315 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 24 Oct 79 p 7 LD

[APN commentator Dmitriy Ardamatskiy article: "West's Turn to Advance Detente Initiatives"]

[Text] Moscow was recently visited by the Socialist International working group on disarmament questions.

After talks and meetings with General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and Soviet politicans and disarmament specialists, the sides deemed it appropriate in a joint press statement to describe the visit as having "historic significance."

Not only was this the first time that Socialist International representatives visited Moscow, the fact that the sides discussed in Moscow the most important questions of our time--the questions of curbing the arms race and the opportunities for disarmament--is just as important and historic.

It should be noted that the Socialist International has recently displayed more interest than before in the disarmament question. For instance, there are plans next year to adopt a declaration on the Socialist International's principles and goals, including a disarmament program.

To draw up this program the Socialist International a few years ago appointed a working group to carry out various international consultations, and it was in this context that the group approached Moscow, which readily agreed to an exchange of opinions on the question.

Naturally, nobody expects the dialog thus started to lead to immediate specific results, but the opportunities have become much greater. In any event, the dialog could help to create the trust and mutual understanding which are a precondition of specific results.

In this respect the dialog in Moscow was particularly useful, and the sides could also express agreement on a number of points: The arms race must be ended, nuclear and conventional arsenals must be substantially reduced and the resources thus released must be transferred to peaceful purposes, including aid for developing countries. Moreover, the sides expressed agreement in favor of a treaty banning nuclear weapon tests, the strengthening of measures on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and military detente. However, the sides also stated that they have different opinions on several questions, primarily in the ideological field. But--and the sides were agreed on this--no difference of opinion must be allowed to constitute an obstacle to resolving the main task of our time, which is to achieve disarmament.

Leonid Brezhnev told the group the same thing as he stated several days previously in Berlin, namely that the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe arouse serious concern in the Soviet Union. Implementing these plans would change the existing balance of forces in Europe to NATO's advantage, which would force the socialist countries to adopt countermeasures.

The entire situation is a textbook example of how new rounds in the arms race are initiated. It has gradually become an established ritual--not that that makes it any more proper--for NATO hawks always to seek to justify their demands for more weapons by referring to the alleged "Soviet military threat." As is known, following agreement with the GDR and consultations with the other Warsaw Pact countries, the Soviet Union decided unilaterally to withdraw 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and some other military equipment from central Europe. In addition to this there was the simultaneous Soviet offer to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the western part of the Soviet Union, on condition that no further medium-range nuclear missiles are deployed in West Europe.

The Soviet Union further proposes that the forthcoming talks on a SALT II [as published] agreement should include not only ICBMs but also a number of other weapons, all with close observance of the principle of maintaining the equal security of all sides. Against this background it must now be the Western countries' turn to promote an initiative on military detente. During the meeting with the Socialist International working group the Soviet side maintained that today it is urgently necessary to progress from talk to action in the disarmament question. With its latest initiatives and proposals the Soviet Union aims to give impetus to real disarmament, and to this end the Soviet Union will continue to favor close contacts with socialists and social democrats and a constructive dialog with all other democratic and peace-loving forces.

SOCIALIST BLOC'S COORDINATED PEACE DRIVE COUNTERS DETENTE'S FOES

LD021551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[A. Voronov article: "The Main Bulwark of the Peoples' Security"]

[Text] The socialist community countries are going through a remarkable period. Many of them marked the 35th anniversary of liberation from fascism and the formation of a people's democratic system this year. A long road and multifaceted experience of creative work lies behind the peoples of the fraternal states. True to Lenin's precepts, the socialist countries are strengthening their unity and cohesion and deepening all-round cooperation.

"In today's tumultuous world we members of the socialist community have firm soil under our feet," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated at the recent celebrations in Berlin. "We have created it ourselves, by striving for steady progress in our economies, developing socialist democracy, insuring a constant improvement in our peoples' well-being and strengthening our defense by joint efforts. Our ties are deep and multifaceted and we are learning to cooperate better and better.

Among the various spheres of close collaboration between the socialist countries a very important part is played by their coordinated activity in the international arena and their joint foreign policy course, which accords with the common interests of the peoples of those countries and all progressive mankind.

The need to implement a coordinated foreign policy arises from their common goals in the joint struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism and the implementation of the historic tasks of building a new society. Communists in socialist countries, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, are rightly proud that they have presented a practical example of interstate relations free from rational selfishness and full of attentiveness toward the interests of foreign friends and comrades in the struggle for Marxist-Leninist ideals.

The coordinated foreign policy course implemented by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries has a profound and beneficial influence on the course of world events and promotes the restructuring of international relations on democratic and just principles and the creation of favorable conditions for the consolidation of peace. The peace program proclaimed by the 24th CPSU Congress and the program for the further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and the independence of peoples put forward by our party's 25th congress have become a platform of actions not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the other socialist community countries. They define priority tasks in socialist foreign policy at the present stage of world development.

In the struggle to resolve these tasks the fraternal countries have achieved weighty successes which have had a powerful influence on the whole picture of international life. It is these countries which are responsible for a decisive contribution to establishing the relaxation of international tension, improving the international climate and developing European cooperation. The socialist community countries are doing everything to insure that mankind is not plunged again into the fateful whirlpool of wars.

The socialist states are waging a broad peace offensive on the most diverse salients of international policy. At the United Nations and other international forums and during many international meetings and conferences it is the initiatives and proposals of the socialist countries that set the tone, form the center of discussions and help to channel work in the direction of businesslike discussion and the adoption of decisions in the interests of universal peace and international security.

It was the socialist countries, for instance, which were responsible for the initiative of convening the all-European conference, which marked a historic stage in relations among European states and laid the foundations for the further development of those relations in the spirit of peace and cooperation. The socialist countries also take the undisputed credit for the fact that a number of important documents have been adopted at the United Nations proclaiming the democratic and progressive principles of international law and asserting the peoples' firm rights, their freedom, independence and equality. In cases where those rights have been violated, when imperialism and its allies have tried to encroach on them, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries have invariably sided with the victims of aggression and tyranny and given effective assistance and support to peoples opposing aggressors, expansionists and those who claim hegemony in international affairs.

Seeking to improve the international climate and eliminate the danger of war, the socialist countries advocate the elimination of hotbeds of war and the settlement of explosive conflicts which constitute a threat to international peace and the peoples' security. Although the arms race goes on, it must not be forgotten that without the treaties and agreements which have already been concluded and which close certain channels of that race, the situation would be significantly worse. About 30 such agreements have now been signed, and most of them are the result of initiatives by socialist states.

The socialist countries have a beneficial influence on world economic relations. While developing and deepening socialist economic integration within the framework of CEMA, the socialist community states are at the same time actively expanding trade ties with countries with other social systems.

But the opponents of international peace and cooperation have by no means laid down their arms. They keep trying to erect various obstacles in the path of deepening and consolidating detente and asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence. Imperialist and reactionary circles and their allies have not given up hope of changing the correlation of forces in the world in their favor. Seeking to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, they gamble above all on building up military might. This desire lies at the basis of the unceasing arms race fanned by the NATO countries, which exacerbates the danger of a new world war. Under cover of fabrications about a "Soviet military threat," militarist circles in the United States and other Western states seek a significant increase in miliatry appropriations, the elaboration and adoption of new military programs and the equipping of their armies with new types and systems of arms.

The supporters of the arms race make use of the most shameless lies merely to inflame the atmosphere and whip up war preparations. Serious alarm is being aroused by the dangerous plans to deploy new types of American nuclear-missile weapons on West European territory. The implementation of these designs would change significantly the strategic situation on the continent. Their aim is to break the established equilibrium of forces in Europe and try to insure military superiority for the NATO bloc.

The socialist community countries take all necessary measures to strengthen their defense capability. The strategic doctrine of the USSR and its allies has a strictly defensive thrust. It has never been and is not their intention to threaten any state or group of states whatever. The Warsaw Pact, whose 25th anniversary will be celebrated next year, is a dependable instrument in thier joint struggle for peace.

The socialist countries are consistently seeking to lower the level of military confrontation and to reduce armed forces and armaments both inside and outside Europe, and they advance numerous specific proposals to achieve that end. A package of these proposals was put forward, for example, at last November's Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, at which the main directions of their foreign policy were collectively determined.

The socialist community countries unanimously supported the treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II), regarding its signing as a major success in the struggle to curb the arms race. The initiatives advanced by the socialist countries in the sphere of the struggle for military detente include a broad spectrum of proposals aimed at implementing both partial and very radical measures. These proposals include the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force and the adoption of reciprocal commitments renouncing first use of both nuclear and conventional arms; the reduction of military budgets; the liquidation of military bases on foreign territories; renunciation of the creation of conventional arms with great destructive force; the strengthening of guarantees of the security of nonnuclear states, including renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons against them; cessation of the production of nuclear weapons and the reduction of stockpiles as far as their total elimination.

Motivated by the sincere desire to overcome the deadlock in the efforts of many years to achieve military detente in Europe and to set an example of proceeding from words to real deeds, the Soviet Union, by agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact states, adopted the decision to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. Speaking in Berlin in October this year, the Soviet head of state announced that up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and also a certain quantity of other military hardware will be withdrawn from GDR territory over the next 12 months.

The world has called the proposals advanced in Berlin by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev a historic initiative.

The socialist countries are prepared to agree that the prior notification of large-scale military exercises by ground forces provided for in the all-European conference's Final Act be given longer in advance and not from the level of 25,000 men, as at present, but from a lower level--20,000 men, for example. They are also prepared--on the principles of reciprocity--not to hold military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 men.

Of course, the socialist countries' proposals regarding notification of large-scale air exercises and of naval maneuvers being conducted near the territorial waters of other states which participated in the all-European conference remain in force.

The constructive nature of the socialist countries' positions is graphically demonstrated by the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Thus, as long ago as June 1978 the socialist states submitted proposals taking the West's position into consideration in many respects. Then additional steps were taken to meet the Western powers' wishes. However, a positive response has not been forthcoming from them.

The new concrete manifestation of the love of peace and good will of the USSR and its allies has met with the broad approval of the peoples in Europe and throughout the world. The recently published CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government statement expresses the conviction that at the present level of development of detente and cooperation the Soviet initiative creates new preconditions and real prospects for resolving all existing disputed problems in relations among states with different social systems by means of talks, in the spirit of the results of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. The leading party and state organs of the fraternal socialist countries have made similar statements. Foreign press comments, statements by eminent politicians and remarks by ordinary people in many countries attest that the new initiative stemming from the socialist community reflects the vital interests of all peace-loving mankind.

Despite the Western powers' reluctance to embark on concrete steps in the sphere of military detente in Europe, the socialist community countries are not relaxing their efforts leading to the attainment of that goal. Every meeting of the fraternal countries' representatives at which questions of foreign policy and international relations are examined gives rise to beneficial new impulses in the direction of peace and detente and strengthening international cooperation. Of paramount significance among these contacts are the summit meetings which discuss cardinal questions of cooperation among the socialist community countries.

The friendly meetings and talks which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev had in the Crimea in July and August with the fraternal countries' leaders were an important stage in the further strengthening of the socialist states' cooperation in resolving both internal and international tasks.

Socialism's historic superiority and its indisputable successes increase the magnetic force of its ideas and of the fraternal states' concerted foreign policy. Today all progressive mankind is well aware that the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are the chief bulwark of the people's security and staunch champi.ns of the policy of easy international tension and curbing the arms race.

VIENNA HOSTS SEMINARS ON ENERGY PROBLEMS, ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

LD301750 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 30, TASS--A symposium on questions of energy, which opened on Monday, is continuing here. Specialists from many leading capitalist states point to the aggravation of the energy crisis being experienced by Western powers. In the appraisal of the International Atomic Energy Agency, by the beginning of the next century it will be required to find, additionally to the available resources, 45,000 millions tons of oil to meet the increased requirements of the industrial world.

Also under way in the capital of Austria is a seminar on the agenda of which are items linked with the use of other sources of energy such as energy of the sun, water and wind.

MEETING OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL BUREAU REPORTED

LD301752 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, October 30, TASS--A meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International, the international organization affiliating 43 social-democratic and socialist parties and organizations, opens today in the health resort town of Estoril, near Lisbon.

On the agenda are items linked with the situation in Latin America and South Africa and also the energy crisis. The local political observers believe that the most heated debates will be around the Middle East problem, which is also on the agenda. The bureau's meeting will last two days.

STRATEGIC ISLANDS CONFERENCE HELD IN MADEIRA SCORED

LD050348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, 4 Nov, TASS--The "Strategic Islands-79" Conference, which was convened on the initiative of the Lisbon Institute of Strategic and International Research, has concluded its work in Funchal (Madeira). It was held in an atmosphere of intense military psychosis. The organizers of the conference tried in every way to intimidate the West European countries with a mythical "Soviet threat" and spurted forth about the "Soviet Union's ambitious aspirations regarding the Azores, Madeira and the Canaries." It was precisely in this spirit that the Belgian General (Claus) spoke.

Professor R. Pipes from the United States, well-known for his ardent anti-Sovietism, copied the Belgian "hawk." Resorting to open blackmail, he said that if the West European countries turned down the U.S. plans to deploy new nuclear missiles, then "it would be better for the United States to withdraw U.S. troops from West Europe and leave the continent to its fate."

Against intensifying military psychosis was the French Admiral Sanguinetti, who noted that "a campaign to cause alarm in the Western world is now being artificially fanned." "The United States", he said, "is trying to hold Europe in fear for the sake of its own political, economic and industrial interests."

The Communist Party of the Canary Islands came out with a resolute protest against the staging of the conference. As is noted in its statement, the purpose of this mob-gathering was to drag the Canaries and other islands into NATO's orbit and to undermine their sovereignty. Such a maneuver, the statement says, is open interference in their internal affairs. The Communist Party of the Canary Islands sees the Funchal conference as "a provocative maneuver by NATO and the United States."

CLASH BETWEEN BRZEZINSKI, VANCE OVER U.S. POLICY REPORTED

LD051331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Scenario for Reviving the 'Cold War'"]

[Text] The Washington POST newspaper published an article on 31 October saying, among other things:

Behind the recent crisis over Cuba is a man who has real influence on President Carter's foreign policy--Z. Brzezinski.

Despite resolute protests from Secretary of State Vance and prominent intelligence officials, the national security adviser, stubbornly adopting a "hawkish" position, is inexorably implementing his plan to turn his chief into a zealous anti-Sovietist.... Despite allegedly being extremely well-informed on the Kremlin, Brzezinski calculated Soviet reaction incorrectly. It was Carter who backed down, not the Russians.

Brzezinski immediately composed a secret memorandum setting out a three-stage program to put the Russians in their place and restore Carter's damaged prestige. We have seen this memorandum and can say that it constitutes a plan for reviving the "cold war."

The first stage provides for support to anticommunist governments in the Western Hemisphere and a carefully planned campaign aimed at persuading the American public of the full gravity of the Cuban-Soviet threat to American security.

At the second stage of the Brzezinski plan the United States is to wage a worldwide propaganda campaign and exert political pressure against the Russians and Cubans.

Within the framework of the second stage of his plan, Brzezinski ordered a questionnaire to be sent to all American ambassadors advising them to provide data on Cuban actions in their areas which could be used in the propaganda campaign. Vance and his chief advisers objected to this questionnaire, which was marked "top secret." Two-thirds of the ambassadors protested at these instructions.

But Brzezinski's influence on Carter is so great that the White House ordered the project to be completed.

At the third stage of Brzezinski's program the United States, despite State Department objections, was to begin to give military assistance to regimes allegedly in danger, and this process has already begun in Somalia and Morocco.

According to diplomats, Vance has stated privately that Brzezinski's plan "undermines the fruits of 15 years of American diplomacy."

LOSEV EXAMINES U.S. NEAR EAST POLICY

LD051057 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Observer Sergey Losev "International Review": "The Near East and 'Gunboat Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Currently high-ranking Washington emissaries have been constant visitors in different parts of the world. D. Aaron, deputy assistant to the U.S. President, R. Bartholomew, director of the State Department Office of Political-Military Affairs, and D. McGiffert, assistant secretary of defense, are holding talks in West European capitals and trying through blackmail and pressure to compel their NATO allies to refrain from a positive response to the new Soviet peace initiatives and extort from them agreement to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has completed his visit to Japan, where he attempted to persuade the Japanese Government to step up military preparations. P. Habib, special assistant to the U.S. secretary of state, has just visited the Near East.

An invisible threat links all these visits to a single goal: to step up militarization and the arms race, to force the peoples to reconcile themselves to U.S. imperialism's attempts to preserve for the U.S. monopolies their opportunities for unlimited exploitation of the natural resources of whole regions and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. "Gunboat diplomacy" is once again being used extensively for the sake of these goals. This is graphically evident in the example of the Near East.

Speaking on television on 21 October, the American "hawk" Senator H. Jackson stated that the Western powers "cannot allow a halt in supplies of Near East oil or even a substantial reduction". He threatened "sanctions" against those oil extracting countries which are striving to make oil resources serve their national interests.

Replying to the question: "What would happen if a revolution similar to that in Iran took place in one of the oil extracting countries without any interference from outside and posed a possible threat to oil exports?" Jackson stated "we have a reliable force in the Near East--Israel and Egypt. They are able to act in defense of Western interests in the even of any coups d'etat."

The senator did not exclude, however, the possibility of direct U.S. armed intervention in the Near East. He stressed that the Pentagon must continue to elaborate "emergency plans" in the event of "difficulties" in Near East oil exports and even insisted on the need for "joint action" by all capitalist countries. The Texan John Connally, who next year intends to run for the U.S. presidency, went even further. He proposed the creation of a new Western alliance with the participation of the NATO countries, Japan, Israel and several pro-Western Arab regimes with the aim of guaranteeing, as he put it, that the Arabs cannot utilize "oil as a weapon against the West."

To establish U.S. dominance in the Near East Connally proposed the creation of a new 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean, the construction of a U.S. military base in Oman and the placing of the Sinai air bases, built by the Israelis in the years of occupation--under U.S. Air Force control.

Let us add that a recent visit was made to Oman by a Pentagon delegation engaged in assessing "the military needs" of Sultan Qabus' reactionary regime which controls important strategic positions in the entries to the Persian Gulf. Oman has already received $15 million in credit from the United States for the purchase of U.S. arms. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Sultan Qabus would not object to granting the U.S. Air Force and Marine Corps the former British airbase on the Island of Masira in the southern part of the Hormuz Strait.

In other words, it is a question not of some obscure desires on the part of American presidential hopefuls but of perfectly specific plans by U.S. Government departments. Let us recall that several large warships were recently added to the U.S. naval forces in the Indian Ocean. Already in the current fiscal year the U.S. administration intends to ask for funds to create a "quick reaction corps" of 110,000 men, which is being created by Washington as the "striking fist" of American imperialism intended primarily for operations in the Near East.

It is precisely this oil-bearing region which Pentagon chief H. Brown has defined as a possible springboard for U.S. military intervention. U.S. forces have already been undergoing specific training for waging war under desert conditions for several years at the 29 Palms U.S. Marine training camp. Speaking recently in San Francisco, H. Brown stated directly that these forces are intended to "carry out emergency operations in rendering hope to our friends and allies outside NATO if the situation so demands." The Los Angeles TIMES writes of the high probability of "another military scenario of which the generals prefer not to speak publicly," and of a direct military operation with the aim of seizing Near East oilfields.

It goes without saying that the phrases about "U.S. vital interests" and the desire to insure at any cost the unimpeded transportation of Near East oil to the United States are pronounced merely as a decoy.

No one is threatening supplies of Near East oil to the West. Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran and other oil producing countries have, however, every right to set a reasonable price for "black gold," especially if you consider the fast growth of prices for Western industrial equipment and the fall in the dollar exchange rate.

In actual fact, in increasing its military presence U.S. imperialism is pursuing the goal of completely seizing the rich oil deposits and undermining the position of the governments of progressive states. As the American Institute for Political Research notes in its report, Washington intends "to use 'gunboat diplomacy' to frighten 'headstrong' governments of developing countries and support approved regimes which are unquestioningly obedient to U.S. orders."

The adventurist plans of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex are giving rise to profound misgivings in the United States itself, where it has by no means been forgotten how lamentably American imperialism's attempt to make use of U.S. military aid and put the throttle of "local wars" and "gunboat diplomacy" into practice ended in Vietnam.

The reckless U.S. plans were exposed at the Havana conference of the heads of state and government of nonalined countries.

At the recent Soviet-South Yemen talks L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Supreme People's Assembly, condemned the increasing attempts of imperialist forces to create hotbeds of tension in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf regions and knock together new military blocs in order to interfere in the internal affairs of countries of this region and exploit their national wealth.

"Those who think," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that they will succeed with the help of the new-fangled 'quick reaction corps'--this purely imperialist venture--in forcing Arab countries to give up their inalienable right to dispose of their own national wealth, are mistaken. State wisdom is not to 'react quickly' with the bullet and the rifle; the main thing is to react correctly taking into account the objective realities of the world today and to seek a peaceful solution to problems."

Relapses into imperialist "gunboat politics" in its modern form can lead only to the emergence of new dangerous hotbeds of tension, the exacerbation of old ones and the worsening of the international situation as a whole. Attempts to revive the colonialists' infamous policy today are doomed to inevitable failure if the peoples are on the alert and deal them a timely and resolute rebuff.

IZVESTIYA SCORES 'SELECTIVE' U.S. APPROACH TO DETENTE

LD060947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Washington's Dangerous Ambitions"]

[Text] New York--Recently there has been much talk in the United States about "American interests." Both in the context of the energy crisis and when an increase in appropriations for military expenditure is being justified. These "interests" are recalled even when socioeconomic changes occur in other countries. In a word it has become fashionable to justify almost any of Washington's actions by referring to "American interests."

In a recent appearance on national television devoted to "peace and U.S. security" President Carter reported on the measures taken by him to defend "American interests." These measures include the creation of a Caribbean task force to which forces will soon be transferred from all categories of troops and services; an increase in the scale of military exercises in this region and the regular holding of such exercises; an increase in the combat might of American units intended to be used in other regions of the world. "We must," the President stated, "be in a position to transfer units of our ground, naval and air forces to distant regions." In execution of these goals U.S. Marines have been landed at the Guantanamo Naval Base, which the United States is retaining despite the clearly expressed will of the Cuban people.

The broad and varied interpretation of "American interests," which very often contradicts elementary international norms, is a long-standing feature of U.S. diplomacy--just like the demonstration of military strength and the threat to use it.

After World War II the United States, possessed by a messianic spirit, actively interfered in the affairs of other countries. The United States took part in the overthrow of Mossadeq in Iran, Arbenz in Guatemala and Sukarno in Indonesia, in suppressing the Huk movement in the Philippines and in the assassination of political leaders in Africa.

Frequently the United States resorted to direct intervention, as was the case, for example, in Lebanon and the Dominican Republic.

The biggest U.S. political and military intervention was the Vietnam adventure. Some 500,000 American soldiers and America's entire industrial might were thrown into the implementation of U.S. imperialism's hegemonist ambitions and global strategy.

The biggest intervention ended in the United States' biggest defeat. Vietnam showed the illusory nature of Washington's plans to crush national liberation movements and impose its will on other peoples.

However despite the defeat in Vietnam, Washington continued the policy of pressurizing other countries and interfering directly and indirectly with the aim of the "defense" of those same "American interests". With White House knowledge U.S. special services participated in the overthrow of Allende's democratic government in Chile; official Washington offered financial aid to the leaders of the Italian centrist parties to refuse a compromise with the leftwing forces; in 1976 at the time of the European socialist parties' congress, the State Department warned French socialists that the United States "would not tolerate Communist Party participation in the government."

Over the same years the United States has sharply intensified its ideological warfare against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Its organizers' intention was that the massive campaign in "defense of human rights" would on the one hand improve the United States' somewhat battered reputation and on the other give rise to internal disagreement in the socialist and other countries and kick up a propaganda racket around individual people.

When this campaign also proved fruitless and in a number of instances rebounded on its initiators, demonstrating their hypocrisy, people began to speak once more in the United States of the "Soviet threat." The hackneyed myth was necessary to frighten Americans and force them to pay out for a new round in the arms race. Yet the majority advocates the peaceful resolution of international conflicts and, in particular, supports the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Inventions about the "Soviet threat" are necessary in order to change these sentiments and inculcate a militarist spirit in the population, especially young people.

The allegations of a "decline"of American might and a "scornful" attitude by other states toward America serve as the continuation of this campaign. "In the period between the fall of Vietnam and the overthrow of the shah of Iran," the influential magazine BUSINESS WEEK wrote not so long ago; "The United States received many painful blows, which testifies to the accelerating decline of its might and influence."

There is no shortage of replies on how to eliminate this "decline". The most provocative proposals come from rightwing politicians who represent the interests of the aggressively inclined section of the country's ruling circles. They stubbornly demand the creation of new types of arms, strategic and conventional, which would enable the United States to gain an advantage over the Soviet Union. This tendency can be seen particularly graphically now that discussion of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty is nearing completion in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Certain politicians such as former President Ford are demanding that examination of the treaty be postponed until America is armed from head to toe. Other politicians are striving to link the treaty to an increase in the military budget of 5-6 percent per year in real terms.

Absurd and sometimes overtly provocative allegations are also a policy which has its followers. Such a policy is primarily of interest to that section ot the U.S. ruling circles which receives large profits from operations abroad. They are sounding a false alarm in connection with the shortage of raw materials, particularly oil, and are dissatisfied with the intensification of capitalist competition and the independent policy of the developing countries, which often act in a common front. Big business urges U.S. diplomacy to adopt decisive measures to defend their interests. Its representatives speak with increasing frequency of the need for closer coordination of political, economic and military actions.

In its diplomacy the United States counts increasingly on force, which, as the Washington POST wrote recently, is considered an "effective instrument of policy and can serve as a support or, if necessary, a replacement for U.S. diplomacy." Literally immediately after the newspaper, as if illustrating its prouncements, Defense Secretary Brown stated that the "quick reaction corps" being created in the United States is intended for utilization "in vitally important regions such as the Persian Gulf in the event of emergency circumstances arising."

It is known that in certain circumstances the Pentagon plans to seize the Arab oilfields using American paratroopers. U.S. troops regularly conduct maneuvers in desert regions of the United States in the course of which operations to take over the oil fields of Saudi Arabia and other countries of the region are rehearsed in detail as the press reports. The Pentagon is studying the possibility of transferring to the Near East tank division personnel who could be armed with American weapons stored in Israeli arsenals. U.S. military strategists proceed in this matter from the assumption that Israeli aircraft could provide air cover for the U.S. expeditionary corps.

All this militarist fuss and also Washington's reaction to the new Soviet peace proposals contained in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin are evidence that the U.S. ruling circles approach the policy of detente not as a proven method for the development of normal relations between states in the nuclear era but only as a means which can be used selectively when it is advantageous. It is not fortuitous that official Washington rejected this initiative from the outset without serious consideration. It does not suit the Washington administration primarily because it creates obstacles in the path of implementing its schemes: the deployment in the West European countries of Pershing missiles with nuclear warheads capable of hitting targets on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Many facts testify that Washington's foreign policy is dominated by hegemonist tendencies which are impermissible in our time since they directly contradict the interests of peace-loving peoples.

ATLANTIC COUNCIL UEGES U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP IN PERSIAN GULF

LD052154 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, November 5, TASS--A special working group of the Atlantic Council, the organization which affiliates former Pentagon leaders and experts in international affairs, has called for a further buildup of the U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area. In the report published by the group there is a recommendation that the U.S. administration in its policy in that region should rest upon "the force of arms", and should not give up direct interference.

Under the cover of the myth of "a military threat", the United States has already started furthering plans of intensifying its military presence in different parts of the globe. Serving this aim is, specifically, formation of the so-called "quick reaction corps" designed for armed interference in "hotpoints" of the planet.

Washington attaches a particular significance in its militarist designs to the Persian Gulf via which 25 per cent of all U.S.-consumed Middle Eastern oil is shipped. In this connection the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the United States "needs" such troops which "in case of extraordinary circumstance" could exert the necessary influence and protect the vital interest of America in the oil-rich region.

In a state of combat readiness, ships of the American Navy are coursing in a vast area from Africa's eastern coast to India's western coast and in the south--to the island of Mauritius. Giant planes of U.S. military-transport aviation land at the airbase in Bahrain. They bring there military equipment and marines.

According to NEWSDAY, more than 10,000 American servicemen, "the kernel of the multi-national force for defence of the Persian Gulf" are stationed in Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Oman and Bahrain.

The Pentagon intends to deploy planes of the American Air Force on the Masira Island (OMAN) to patrol areas of the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. According to the press, the Pentagon "studies" the question of establishing an American air base in Djibouti.

The revival of the imperialist 'gunboat policy' testifies to the expansionist, militarist direction of the U.S. policy in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area. Such a policy is fraught with a grave threat to peace, stresses a statement of the council of peace of the United States.

BRZEZINSKI 'REORGANIZING' NATIONAL SECURITY APPARATUS CITED

LD051958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] New York, 5 November, TASS--The New York TIMES reports that Z. Brzezinski, U.S. presidential assistant on national security affairs, is reorganizing his apparatus in order--so some White House employees believe--to widen its influence in the state apparatus and the Pentagon. The paper writes that another of its aims is to turn the apparatus "into a body which would meet its political inclinations to a greater extent."

The New York TIMES notes in this connection that White House officials claim that "during the recent differences with the State Department, Brzezinski succeeded in getting the upper hand in compelling the government to render military assistance to Morocco and to conduct a tougher policy over Cuba."

One White House employee noted that "the new people on the Brzezinski staff are not more realistically minded, but more conservative." Some of them are seen as supporters of a "tough line" in foreign policy.

In the opinion of these same people, the paper continues, "the internal differences in the National Security Council apparatus on such problems as arms control and policy on human rights" have at the same time weakened Brzezinski's position.

PRAVDA ARTICLE NOTES 'CRISIS OF AMERICAN MORAL SPIRIT'

LD051133 [editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 October publishes on page 4 a 2,000-word S. Vishnevskiy article under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "The American Spirt in Darkness." Vishnevskiy notes President Carter's remarks on the "crisis of the American moral spirit" and other postwar presidents' remarks on the "crisis of confidence," and traces the history of the "American dream." He notes the effect of recent events on that dream, including the assassinations of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King, the Vietnam war and Watergate, and asserts that "faith in the future is now lost" among American people. Stating that the "ruling elite is mainly concerned with the political aspect of the alientation and irritation of millions of Americans," he notes the fall in election turnouts and describes this as an "obvious symptom of the crisis in bourgeois democracy." He notes the "low morale in the armed forces" and asserts that "despite the mass indoctrination of the population in a hawkish spirit, ordinary Americans are stepping up their demand for the renunciation of U.S. military interventions abroad." He notes in conclusion, that "in the 'spiritual night' now frightening the ruling class, more and more Americans are finding enlightenment and growing political awareness and seeking real values in life."

PRC APPROACH TO SRV-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS SCORED

LD051135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[B. Vasilyev article: "Vietnamese-Chinese Talks"]

[Text] A report from Beijing on the fruitless outcome of the latest session of the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks appeared in the Soviet press the other day. This further demonstrates the tactic adopted by the PRC delegation of refusing to discuss urgent questions concerning relations between the two countries.

As everybody knows, the talks have been going on for some 6 months now. In that time there have been 13 sessions. They have not, however, produced any real results.

It will be recalled that the first stage of the talks began on 18 April in Hanoi, when the Chinese side countered the clear and definite position of Vietnam, which had proposed constructive measures for improving Vietnamese-Chinese relations, with an ultimatum consisting of an "eight-point" program which was basically an attempt to force Vietnam to abandon its policy of independence in order to suit the Chinese leaders' expansionist and hegemonist purposes. The blatant pressure exerted by Beijing at the negotiating table, coupled with a step-up in tension on the border with Vietnam and other provocative acts, had no success. The Chinese delegation left Hanoi, saying that it considered that the first round of talks had finished despite the hostile anti-Vietnamese campaign mounted by Chinese propaganda, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], adhering firmly to the policy of resolving disputes by means of negotiation, continued to work persistently for their resumption.

The second round of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks began in Beijing on 28 June. At the first session of those talks the head of the Vietnamese government delegation proposed that an agreement be concluded immediately to halt the armed acts in the border areas. In the context of the continuing buildup of tension on the border with the SRV, reaching such an agreement would clearly not only be in both countries' interests but would also have a beneficial effect on stabilizing the situation throughout Southeast Asia.

But the Chinese side at the talks is not guided by these sensible principles. Unceremoniously rejecting the Vietnamese delegation's proposed draft agreement, Beijing persists in trying to turn the Vietnamese-Chinese talks into a discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem," which is of course, outside the two delegations' terms of reference and is blatant interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign and independent Kampuchean state.

At the latest plenary session of the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese talks held in Beijing on 19 October Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese government delegation and SRV deputy foreign minister, reaffirmed his government's willingness to resolve problems concerning relations with China by peaceful means. "If the talks are to progress," the Vietnamese delegation head said, "the Chinese side must return to the purpose of the talks specified by the two sides, discuss urgent measures to bring peace and stability to the border areas, restore normal relations and ultimately settle the border and territorial problems between the two countries."

Deliberately avoiding discussing Vietnam's specific proposals, the Chinese side has also used the latest session to make hostile attacks against Socialist Vietnam's policy and to spread all sorts of fabrications intended to justify China's aggressive policy--a policy of expansionism and hegemonism. It should be stressed here that at the very same time as the head of the Chinese delegation is expatiating in Beijing on the desire to "persistently pursue a policy of peace", the number of Chinese troops and arms right next to the Vietnamese border is actively being built up and the armed provocations which threaten the Vietnamese population's lives and peaceful labor are still continuing.

In the last few days Beijing has once again stepped up the clamorous and provocative anti-Vietnamese campaign. The Chinese leaders are, in their own words, trying to intimidate Vietnam with impudent threats of "repeating the lesson", making "new strikes" and so on. It was from just such positions that Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, recently spoke out in the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, saying that "China reserves the right to take sanctions against Vietnam." The statements being made by Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, currently touring West Europe, also bristle with crude attacks against the SRV.

"The people and government of the SRV," a memorandum of the SRV Ministry of Internal Affairs Press and Information Section emphasizes, "resolutely condemn the criminal acts of China's ruling circles and demand that the Chinese side cease its military preparations, dangerous provocations and threats forthwith. The blame for the deterioration of Vietnamese-Chinese relations lies entirely at Beijing's door."

It is quite obvious that the Vietnamese-Chinese talks can only achieve positive results if the Chinese side adopts a constructive and realistic position and abandons its policy of exerting pressure and blatantly imposing its will, and its policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

COMMENTARY ON PRC DESIGNATING XISHA ISLANDS AS DANGER ZONES

OW060408 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 29 Oct 79 OW

[Shmidtin commentary]

[Excerpts] The Chinese expansionists occupied in Vietnam's Xisha Islands by force in January 1974. It is an irrefutable fact that the Xisha Islands belong to Vietnam as substantiated by both ancient and contemporary documents. Consequently, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry has every reason to lodge a protest with China against the establishment of four danger zones in the international waters in the South China Sea. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry noted in its statement that Vietnam does not recognize the illegal Chinese action.

The Chinese leaders have looked upon Vietnam as a major obstacle to China's expansionist scheme in Southeast Asia. Beijing is stepping up armed provocations in the Vietnamese-Chinese border areas and using new aggression as a threat to back up its unlawful action. It is therefore not accidental that the Chinese keep stalling for settlement of issues at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks to normalize Vietnam-Chinese relations.

In the eyes of the dominator of the South China Sea, the control of the Xisha Islands means control of all Southeast Asian countries by sea. Beijing's broad expansionist scheme is not at all new to people.

The atlas published by Beijing has extended China's territorial waters by 400 km touching the shores of the Near East, Malaysia and Indonesia. China has included the South China Sea and all its islands as components of Chinese territory.

Military observers have pointed out: In modernizing its armed forces, China has given priority to strengthening its rocket and naval forces. It appears that China will build up naval bases on islands in the South China Sea and thus pose a threat to the Southeast Asian countries.

Military experts also pointed out: The Xisha Islands have been turned into a military base and reconnaissance center. This appears to be Beijing's reason for banning aircraft from flying over the Xisha Islands. This unlawful action taken by China out of its expansionist ambition has an impact on the economic interests of the Southeast Asian countries. According to Bangkok newspapers, because of Beijing's ban on flying over the Xisha Islands, the air route between Bangkok and Hong Kong is stretched by 320 km, costing an airline an extra $5,000 per scheduled flight. Other airlines using this air corridor have to pay the extra cost as well. Beijing's decision will have serious political consequences. China's act to enhance its maritime expansion by violating international law and practice is posing a direct threat to the security of all Southeast Asian countries.

REPORT ON PRC SHIPPING POLICY, MERCHANT FLEET

OW050648 Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East
0700 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW

[Summary] "The territory of the PRC faces the Pacific Ocean and the length of its coastline is more than 3,500 km. There are 10 large and many small ports in the country and it is therefore quite natural that since 1949 China has reequipped, purchased, built, or gained control of a maritime fleet with a total deadweight of 10.3 million tons. Today the PRC is taking determined steps to establish a powerful merchant fleet which can promote the transformation of the country into an economic superpower with a large volume of world trade."

Between 1949 and 1961 China's policies did not concern navigation, and China, with some 150 vessels, occupied the 26th position among 75 maritime states. During the 1958-59 period the PRC made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a bigger fleet under Hong Kong and Macao flags. Steady development of the fleet began in 1970, and by the middle of 1975 China had nearly 370 ships with a total deadweight of nearly 4 million tons. China began purchasing ships from Western shipowners as early as 1950 and registered them under flags of convenience. The largest navigation companies controlled by China are located in Hong Kong and are managed directly by the PRC Ministry of Communications. However, accurate figures on the fleet controlled by China cannot be calculated, because the ships sail under flags of convenience and operations are shrouded in secrecy.

"In using ships under foreign flags the PRC pursues the following aims: To introduce shipping in places where the Chinese flag is unacceptable for political or other reasons; to establish contacts with countries which have introduced legislative restrictions on navigation; to gain advantages from using cheap ships unfit for chartering; to get rid of surplus tonnage when necessary and to achieve independence in commercial deals when purchasing ships and in placing orders."

In considering the overall number of ships we must also count the fleet engaged in coastal haulage and some 320 other ships of undetermined tonnage. China's own and controlled fleet insures more than 50 percent of the country's foreign trade, and China is successfully chartering Japanese, Greek and other vessels.

At the same time China is building and purchasing new ships, and last year some 40 ships were ordered in Japan. It has been estimated that in 1979 China's ship imports will reach record levels, and the cost of orders placed in Japan will total some 90 billion yen. Orders have also been placed in other countries, including Denmark and Malta. Despite its own limited shipbuilding capacities, China is also building ships of various kinds at home, including tankers from 3,000 to 50,000 tons and dry cargo ships of 10,000 to 25,000 tons. "China's shipbuilding wharves are poorly equipped and their shops lack adequate numbers of technical specialists. However, according to recent announcements, four major Japanese shipbuilding companies have undertaken to assist the modernization of China's shipbuilding industry.

"For some time now China has continued the practice of buying secondhand coal-burning ships for carrying general cargo. In little over a year nearly 100 such substandard steamships, which do not correspond with the elementary conditions of safe ocean navigation, have been purchased. It goes without saying that their operation will represent a certain threat to international shipping insofar as, according to informed sources, many of these ships are in extremely bad technical condition, particularly their engines and other major mechanisms, while spare parts for their repair must be bought in Europe."

Along with the increased tonnage the zone of activities of the Chinese fleet is also growing and today this includes 400 ports in every country of the world. This has required considerable investments, and it is known that in the past 18 months China has spent 600 million U.S. dollars on expanding its fleet and modernizing its shipbuilding and ports.

"The main conclusion that can be made from an analysis of the PRC's contemporary shipping policy is that the Chinese leaders are pursuing an energetic policy of increasing the tonnage of their fleet insofar as therein lies not only the economic prerequisites for trade relations with other countries, but also primarily the understanding that with the help of a powerful and modern fleet they can solve many political tasks."

U.S. REINFORCES 'MILITARY INTERVENTION' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD060032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1511 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo--According to reports from Seoul, two more warships of the special group of the U.S. 7th Fleet--the destroyers David R. Ray and the Fanning--dropped anchor today in the South Korean port of Inchon. The U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk is currently cruising off the shores of South Korea after having been sent there as an emergency measure.

Local observers consider the further buildup by the Pentagon of its naval forces in South Korean waters to be a reinforcement of the United States' military intervention in the south of the Korean Peninsula.

PAK'S CAREER, ASSASSINATION SEEN AS U.S. ENGINEERED

LD051555 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "International Notes": "End of 'Lieutenant Okamoto'"]

[Text] When the Japanese militarists were marauding on Korean soil during Workd War II, an event occured there one day which left no trace in the annals of history and has surely not entered army archives. A traitor from among the local inhabitants presented a unit command with a "petition written in blood." We asked to be enlisted in the Japanese Imperial Army, promising faithfully to serve the conquerors.

The "volunteer's" request was met. Donning the military uniform of his country's enemies, he set about making reprisals against his fellow-countrymen. He was so successful in this that, for his "exploits" to please his masters, the obscure traitor soon became "Lieutenant Okamoto" and received the title of "Top-grade Japanese."

After the defeat of imperialist Japan it might have seemed that "Lieutenant Okamoto's" career would be given up for lost. But no: The former lieutenant, now under his own Korean name of Pak Chong-hui, found himself new masters: The U.S. military occupying the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. Okamoto-Pak, who had an impressive service record of 110 punitive operations against his own people, was eagerly taken on in the South Korean puppet army created by the United States.

It was then that his abilities as traitor and executioner were displayed with new strength. Pak informed on and dealt with patriotic servicemen, trying to please his transoceanic bosses in everything. His efforts were valued. Passing through the Pentagon school, Pak reached the rank of general and with the aid of the CIA came to power in 1961, recreating in South Korea the system of the notorious "Third Reich." Under his old masters, the Japanese militarists, this had been beyond "Lieutenant Okamoto's" dreams.

But Okamoto-Pak's career ended recently. The Seoul "Fuehrer" had become too odious a figure even for his own masters. After all, in the eyes of the whole world the Seoul regime is synonymous with mass terror, militarization on an unrivaled scale, venality, and the harsh suppression of civil liberties.

In recent weeks the masses' demonstrations against the puppet, despite repressions, had become particularly widespread. Hence Pak's masters were worried whether their henchman could continue to safeguard their interests and implement their militarist designs in the Korean Peninsula and the Far East as a whole. The New York DAILY NEWS wrote that "Pak Chong-hui's assassination was simply a plot aimed at clearing the way for the coming to power in South Korea of a new, more flexible national leadership."

This is also borne out by the fact that, the day before the dictator's assassination, Gen J. Wickham, commander of the allied U.S.-South Korean forces, flew post haste to Washington. Foreign agencies also note that the U.S. ambassador's meeting with the chief of the South Korean CIA who shot the puppet took place literally hours before the assassination.

After Pak's removal the Pentagon began strenuous saber-rattling. U.S. warships, including the Kitty Hawk and the U.S. 7th Fleet's flagship Blue Ridge, which has already entered the South Korean port of Pusan, were sent to South Korea. According to reports from Japan's KYODO news agency, Vice Adm R. Foley and other high-ranking staff officers are aboard the Blue Ridge. Three C-141 aircraft carrying soldiers and equipment have flown from the U.S. Air Force Base in Charleston (South Carolina) to South Korea. This is being done with a view to "improving the combat readiness of U.S. troops in South Korea following Pak Chong-hui's assassination." In all, UPI reports, nine U.S. transport aircraft are taking part in the transfer of additional troops and equipment to South Korea.

An ignominious end overtook Okamoto traitor to the Korean people. He was killed by his own minion, and not without knowledge of the U.S. CIA. However, as the Pyongyang newspaper NODONG SINMUN right[illegible]tes, the political chaos and social problems in South Korea cannot be resolved [illegible] way; the people's struggle will undoubtedly be stepped up. The contradictions [illegible]ne puppet clique will also grow.

The Wash[illegible]eports that power in South Korea has now passed into the hands of Army [illegible]f Gen Chong Sung-hwa and former premier Choe Kyu-ha. But whoever repla[illegible]ner or later an end will be put to the fascist rule in South Korea, for no [illegible]rn back the wheel of history.

FUP[illegible] COMMENTARY ON U.S. JAPANESE MILITARY COOPERATION

LD051[illegible]6 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A Radio Moscow news analyst, Vikentiy Matveyev, takes a look at the militaristic tendencies in Japan's foreign policy. Here is what he writes:

What strikes one first of all is that during his recent visit to Tokyo, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown insistently urged Japan to step up militarization and increase its role in the Far East and in the Pacific as an instrument of the United States in the region. The Japan TIMES says that the U.S. defense secretary also spoke about an alleged Soviet military threat. He hinted that it would be desirable for Japan to join NATO's military preparations. Meanwhile the Chief of the National Defense Department, Ganri Yamashita, paid another visit to the NATO headquarters in August of this year. Very indicative is also Japan's participation in the coming big military maneuvers in the Pacific, together with the United States and Canada, members of NATO. Earlier, Japan did not take part in these maneuvers.

The people of Asia really have every reason to fear the plans of the bellicose circles of Washington, such as fast response and insuring access to raw material forces. These plans create real hotbeds of tension. In Tokyo the officials are beginning to call more and more often for speedy measures to build up arms. At the same time, practical steps are taken to increase the scale of militarization of Japan. There are 140 U.S. military bases and 50,000 American servicemen on the territory of Japan. And U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board call at its ports. Besides, under U.S. pressure, Japan placed in that country in 1972 its biggest ever military orders for aircraft. They are worth $4.5 billion. Since 1970, Japan's military budget increased 7 times. The countries of Southeast Asia are naturally very much concerned about Japan's growing militarization.

SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD051001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The First Session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernmental Standing Commission for Economic Cooperation has been held in Moscow. The state of bilateral economic and technical cooperation was considered and ways of further developing it were outlined. The session was held in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, friendship and complete mutual understanding.

Successful Development of Trade

LD051611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Mironov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul--The First Session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation was held recently. It examined practical steps for the implementation of the agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at further expanding the two countries' mutually advantageous cooperation in various economic, scientific and technical spheres.

Since the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan both quantitative and qualitative changes have taken place in economic and technical cooperation between our countries. The USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan have concluded a treaty on friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation. On its basis a number of Soviet-Afghan agreements have been signed in accordance with which it is planned, in particular, to render the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assistance in constructing 131 projects of which 71 have already been fully commissioned.

The session of the Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan noted that geological exploratory and prospecting work will be the main avenue for Soviet-Afghan cooperation for the next few years. Special attention will be paid to the search for gas, oil, and solid minerals and the creation of new production capacities and the enlargement of existing ones for their extraction and processing. This will enable Afghanistan to make better use of the country's mineral and raw-material base and to create the necessary preconditions for its industrialization.

Soviet-Afghan trade relations are developing successfully. Our country is a stable purchaser of wool, cotton, raisins, uncured leather and other traditional Afghan exports. Essential machinery, equipment, rolled ferrous metals and petroleum products are supplied from the USSR to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The strengthening and developing friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries on the basis of equality, respect for national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs enables the Afghan people to march firmly forward along the path of building a new society.

COMMENTARY LAUDS IMPORTANCE OF AFGHANISTAN'S REVOLUTION

LD020010 Moscow in Pashto to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Igor Savchenko commentary: "The SAWR Revolution Is a Continuation of the Great October Revolution"]

[Text] In these days when all progressive mankind is preparing to celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan two resolutions have been passed which testify that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan brother country is preparing to celebrate this anniversary in a grand fashion.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Politburo in its special resolution mentions the great importance of the October Revolution, which had the import of introducing a real change in the history of mankind, pointing the way for oppressed peoples and providing an example of breaking the chains of imperialism.

Similarly, the Politburo has issued slogans, among which are the slogan on the mass Sawr revolution, which states that it is the continuation of the Great October Revolution. As a defender of October Revolution I read this slogan with pleasure.

In all the years of Nader family (?rule) many Afghan compatriots in their talks with me have said that the October Revolution illuminated the future way for the Afghan people, and the ideas of the October Revolution have given them inspiration for their coming struggle. They said that the advantageous effects of the October Revolution for the destiny of the Afghan people even in the first years of revolution was apparent to them. The October Revolution opened the path for revolutionary change in the world. It broke the chains of world imperialism and helped the entire Afghan people in gaining their independence.

Hafizollah Amin states that the USSR, which is the strong and reliable center of world national independence movements, warmly welcomes the Afghan people's success. The USSR, which has always supported the national independence struggle and the right of equality and friendship of the Afghan people, has created deep feeling among the Afghan masses for the Soviet people. Anyone who has been to Afghanistan is reassured that the changes that took place in the initial years of revolution in the first socialist state are supported in Afghanistan. The true sons of Afghanistan saw in these changes examples of solutions to the problems that were in the interests of (?their own) toiling people. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which came into being in 1965, paid attention to problems which lead to the coming of the October Revolution. This in Afghanistan is building a society which eliminates exploitation of man by man. The Sawr revolution, which gave the authoritative word to the toiling people, has made a start in realizing such a possibility. The Sawr revolution has given the Afghan people the possibility that without the difficult stage of capitalism and with the elimination of feudal ties building a new, just society can proceed.

The Sawr revolution has worldwide importance. Hafizollah Amin stated that in Afghanistan strengthening the workers government and bringing about a mass workers' revolution is a good example for all people struggling in their own countries against oppressors feudal mastership and against the lackeys of imperialism. That is why the Sawr revolution faces strong opposition from imperialism and world reaction and from their Beijing pathfinders. At the same period in our country the Soviet Government that came into being after the revolution faced similar opposition. Now imperialism and reaction also are trying to create internal antirevolutionary forces against the Government of Afghanistan and to provoke the exploiting strata which lost their privileges as a result of the revolution.

As stated in the resolution of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo, imperialism, foiling the conspiracies of the internal anti-revolutionary elements, and removing those against our revolution are among the problems which confront the Afghan people. The Afghan people are not alone in their struggle. All progressive forces and the Soviet people, who consider the Afghan people their friends, are supporting them. The interests of our peoples guarantee that the ties of mutual assistance and cooperation between the USSR, the state of the October revolution, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the state of Sawr revolution, in the future also will expand and strengthen even further in the interests of our peoples and in the interest of all mankind.

KAMPUCHEA FORMS COUNCIL TO DISTRIBUTE RELIEF AID

LD051336 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 5, TASS--A council for distribution of humanitarian aid from foreign countries was formed in Kampuchea by a decision of the People's Revolutionary Council. The council is headed by Chairman of the Commission for Trade of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Tang Sarim. The council will be in charge of reception and distribution of goods and products supplied to the republic in the framework of this aid.

ROUND UP OF REPORTS ON FOREIGN AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD052108 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 5, TASS--A statement was released here by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, spelling out the position of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on international aid to the country. The statement stresses that the National Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea welcomes any aid from foreign states or international organizations, provided it involves no political terms. Kampuchea has already received big quantities of food supplies from the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries, as well as the International Red Cross, UNICEF and other international bodies. The international aid and the measures taken by the people's government for the restoration of agricultural production in many parts of the country helped to overcome food shortages caused by the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet regime.

Yet, the People's Revolutionary Council resolutely rejects and condemns the attempts to use aid to Kampuchea for interference into the internal affairs of the country. This is the only description that can be given to the demands by the U.S. administration for an open land border between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Thailand, which can allegedly provide the only accessible route for food to Kampuchea.

New York, November 5, TASS--A delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has arrived here to participate in the conference on aid to Kampuchea, which opens here under the U.N. aegis.

Hanoi, November 5, TASS--It is only when all international aid to Kampuchea is delivered through the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, that it can become truly effective, writes in its commentary the newspaper (QUAN) DOI NHAN DAN.

Dublin, November 5, TASS--The Government of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin is the sole legitimate administration in the country, stresses the IRISH TIMES. It is only through this government that all international aid to Kampuchea should be supplied.

Canberra, November 5, TASS--Capitalist countries led by the United States are making unacceptable terms for aid to Kampuchea, writes the SOCIALIST, the newspaper of the Australian Socialist Party. This stand is nothing else by a cynical interference into the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

'SANCTIMONIOUS' WEST, 'PROVOCATIVE' PRC HIT ON KAMPUCHEA AID

LD061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Hypocrites"]

[Text] The latest shameful comedy is being played out in the United States, certain other Western countries and, of course, Beijing. [paragraph continues]

Statesmen, senators, deputies and press organs claiming to be reputable are striving to outdo each other in their attempts to stress their "humanity" and their "concern" for the Kampuchean population, who are allegedly suffering for lack of these qualities. However, you only have to take a closer look at the facts for it to become clear that we are faced with another attempt to whip up a hostile campaign against the Kampuchean people and their sole legitimate representative--the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK].

The forces behind the present campaign are playing on the Kampuchean people's tragedy. Everyone knows that the party mainly to blame for this tragedy is Beijing. The People's Revolutionary Tribunal in Phnom Penh which investigated the case of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique determined on the basis of irrefutable facts that the bloody clique was only able to exist thanks to economic and military support from China. The Pol Pot regime's crimes were the practical embodiment of the policy implemented by Beijing in Indochina and Southeast Asia in cooperation with imperialist circles. Some 3 million inhabitants of Kampuchea fell victim to the genocide perpetrated by the Pol Pot regime. The country was laid waste.

Naturally, the young republic is going through tremendous difficulties. There is a shortage of food products. The Kampuchean people's real friends came to their aid in this difficult hour. More than 200,000 tons of foodstuffs, hundreds of tons of medical supplies and special medical equipment have already been sent to the PRK from the USSR and other socialist community countries. Another two Soviet ships, the Ussuriysk and the Mariinsk, are now unloading in the port of Kompong Som, having delivered the latest cargoes of aid to the Kampuchean people.

As for aid from international organizations, as has already been reported, in September the PRK received a little over 40 tons of food. Nonetheless Western propaganda keeps talking about aid being given to "refugees." Yes, a certain amount of aid is indeed being sent. Thus more than 1,000 tons of food was sent through Bangkok. But to whom?

Addressing editors of provincial newspapers the other day, U.S. President Carter asserted that Washington does not know "who is the government in Kampuchea" and that "it is hard to determine exactly where the starving people are." These vague statements were necessary in order to justify the unsavory act dreamed up and being implemented by Washington.

"There are no reasons compelling us to supply food to the totalitarian government which is to blame for the fact that population is starving," the President stated. The groundlessness of these assertions against the PRK, which only indicate that the White House's "philanthropy" is not worth a penny, is obvious. Another fact is important: the public admission that the U.S. administration is unwilling to help Kampuchea's legitimate government--the People's Revolutionary Council.

Fabrication is heaped on fabrication in the attempt to conceal this unsavory position. The other day three American senators set out for Thailand and Kampuchea. As PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen stated, instead of being concerned with the question of the possible U.S. contribution to international aid to Kampuchea, the senators tried to turn the discussion to the problem of delivering aid. But this is an artificial question. "The People's Revolutionary Council, which controls all the country's territory," the minister stated, "is capable of distributing aid to any region of our territory, if only it had enough food."

The position of the PRK and Vietnam, which are thwarting attempts to make use of the question of aid to the PRK as a pretext for interference in the people's internal affairs, arouses anger among those who are used to wielding the "rope of hunger."

No, the mask of "humanitarianism" will not hide those gentlemen's true designs. You cannot submerge in "pious" statements the main question: who the West wants to aid. The point is that under pressure from the PRK revolutionary armed forces, remnants of Pol Pot gangs are fleeing to Thailand. UPI recently stated frankly that Pol Pot bandits are hiding in Thailand in the guise of "refugees." UPI reported that they "spend a few days in the refugee camps to rest and eat, and then return to Cambodia in order to continue fighting against the Heng Samrin government." Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper makes the picture even clearer, adding: "The Chinese are working on Western governments to make them restrict their aid to those parts of Kampuchea which are controlled by Pol Pot forces."

We are faced with a kind of "division of labor" between Beijing and Washington. Beijing rends the international atmosphere with provocative cries about the threat allegedly being created to Thailand from Vietnam and incites Thailand to hostile actions against Vietnam, while Washington, under the pretext of "concern" for Thailand, imposes military aid on it. On the other hand, Beijing makes constant use of fabrications about the "Vietnamese threat to Thailand" in order to justify its increasing military preparations on the Vietnamese border. The peoples cannot be deceived either by the sanctimonious speeches of Western politicians or by Beijing's provocative clamor.

IZVESTIYA CALLS U.S. 'HYPOCRITE' OVER KAMPUCHEAN TRAGEDY

LD060929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Valentinov article: "Hypocrites"]

[Text] U.S. President J. Carter has decided to grant "emergency aid" to Kampuchea. He has also urged religious leaders to collect donations for Kampuchea in order "to avoid a tragedy of genocidal dimensions," as the president put it.

Yes, Washington and the other Western capitals are not averse now to speaking of the Kampuchean people's tragedy. Announcing that they have so generously earmarked a certain sum for Kampuchea the imperialist well-wishers would like to hedge their "aid" with conditions which make us doubt their "humanitarian" feelings and motives. However, this can only confirm the opinion that what we have here is a case of a maneuver designed to camouflage and legalize the subversive activity against People's Kampuchea and the support--in the form of provisions and weapons--which Beijing, together with Washington, is rendering to the Pol Pot gangs in an effort to put off the hour of their total obliteration [unichtozheniye] and complicates the process of the Kampuchean state's national rebirth.

What brought Washington and Beijing together and what is prompting them to offer such fierce resistance to the changes in Kampuchea? There are reasons for this, and they are substantial ones. The United States and China have been far from extras, they have been the main culprits in the tragedy which has befallen the Kampuchean people. It would very well suit the United States and China if people forgot the facts, if the Kampucheans' sufferings and sacrifices appeared to the international public to be the result of someone else's policy, but not the policy of Beijing and Washington.

Fact no. 1. Almost 10 years ago aggressive U.S. circles in the most absolute secrecy prepared and began to implement a plan to turn peaceful and neutral Cambodia into their bridgehead. The government was overthrown and a pro-U.S. regime was brought to power in Phnom Penh. [paragraph continues]

U.S. Marines were sent to Kampuchea and they were followed into the country by a stream of advisers, instructors and other "specialists."

The main thing was that a wave of fire was brought down on the country, depopulating entire regions and transforming them into a wilderness. According to American sources, U.S. aircraft dropped over 500,000 tons of bombs and thousands of tons of napalm on Cambodian cities and villages.

Varying numbers are cited for the victims of these attacks--ranging from 500,000 to 1 million people. Probably no one will be able to establish the exact number, but there is no doubt that it was a case of hundreds of thousands of people--children, women, men and old folk. And how many people were crippled and wounded, how many refugees were there? Those who are now trumpeting for all to hear about the Kampuchean "tragedy" prefer to keep quiet about all this. To all appearances the U.S. "secret operation" which put an end to Kampuchea's prosperity must remain a secret. Washington once denied that raids had taken place against Kampuchea. Then it took cover under the Kampuchean puppets' "consent" to those raids. Now they deem it right to keep quiet when the question arises about who is to blame for what.

Acting in accordance with the principle of "apres nous le deluge," U.S. imperialism in fact prepared the ground for the seizure of power by the criminal clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The victims of the U.S. actions did not seem enough for these fanatics and those backing them. They compiled a program to destroy the people in accordance with which 5-6 million Kampucheans were to be wiped out as "superfluous, unnecessary people."

Initially Washington pretended to condemn Pol Pot's regime. The U.S. President even called it "the world's most malicious violator of human rights." But as the rapprochement between the United States and China was effected, criticism of the Pol Pot clique's crimes became increasingly vague and indistinct. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary took on the features of subordinates serving, in their own manner, goals which met with a response in Washington. The presentation of events in Kampuchea changed accordingly. "The most hateful regime," as it had been called, received, from the viewpoint of some U.S. figures, the right to stake a claim to the extension of its existence. That is fact no. 2.

Fact no. 3 links up with it. The United States and China are seeking ways of legalizing aid to the Pol Pot gangs and for this they are not averse to opening up "humanitarian channels." What can be more alien to humanitarianism than the attempts by Pol Pot supporters to cause famine in various regions of Kampuchea by destroying crops, killing the people who sow and bring in the harvest, destroying the roads along which food is supplied and burning grain stores? The United States is not only failing to condemn these actions but finds it possible to request that international aid should not "hurt" the bandits and that they should be put in a preferential position by comparison even with their victims.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea needs help. It has to heal deep, painful wounds caused by its external and internal enemies. The young republic is experiencing this help--real and disinterested help--every day. Over 200,000 tons of food have reached Kampuchea from the fraternal socialist countries this year. Every week thousands of tons of prime necessities, principally food, reach Kampuchean ports from the Soviet Union.

Of course, aid from other countries, when it is granted without humiliating conditions and when it is not akin to interference in another country's internal affairs, would not be superfluous in the sea of adversity and devastation inflicted on Kampuchea by U.S. imperialism and Beijing's minions. Such aid, albeit on a limited scale, also exists, and it attests tothe fact that Kampuchea has many friends.

SHISHLIN ON SIGNIFICANCE OF USSR-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD031646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Commentary by Nikolay Shishlin, international affairs journalist]

[Text] The first anniversary of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is being marked extensively both in the Soviet Union and in Vietnam. People in various countries of the world, above all in Asia, are again taking a close look at the treaty in connection with this anniversary. In the year since this treaty was signed considerable work has been done in deepening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, and we have every reason to say that the treaty is working, and working well, in the interests of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and in the interests of the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The telegram from the Vietnamese leaders to the Soviet leadership in connection with the first anniversary of the treaty justly notes that the events of the past year have confirmed the great significance of the treaty. It effectively serves peaceful labor, the cause of socialist and communist construction in our countries, the further strengthening of the militant solidarity and close, all-round cooperation between our states in the struggle against imperialism and the great-power hegemonism of reactionary circles of the Beijing leadership, and the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The year which separates us from the time of the signing of the treaty has of course been packed with very complicated and, I would say, dramatic events. As is known, the treaty was signed in November last year, and in February 1979, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam became the object of an unprovoked attack by the Chinese Armed Forces. This aggression by China against Vietnam was planned by its organizers as an effective instrument to force Vietnam to submit to the will of its northern neighbor and to give up its independent course. It was not only the heroism of the Vietnamese people, not only the courage of the Vietnamese patriots but also the effective solidarity of the Soviet Union with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which had a considerable bearing [skazali svoye veskoye slovo] on this complicated and dramatic struggle which was waged this spring in the northern provinces of Vietnam. There is no doubt that Beijing was obliged, one way or another, and quite definitely and seriously, to get used to the fact that the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty exists, and Beijing too, cannot of course cast doubt on the Soviet Union's faithfulness to its treaty pledges.

In political terms, the treaty is working for a strengthening of the positions of socialism in Asia. In political terms, the treaty is helping the very necessary and important aim of turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and peaceful cooperation to advance step by step. This treaty is working, and undoubtedly working energetically, in terms of the Soviet Union's economic cooperation with Vietnam. It must be said that the chronicle of business relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam already looks quite packed. During the years of cooperation, the Soviet Union has rendered assistance to Vietnam in the construction of about 200 major Vietnamese enterprises. It would probably be difficult now to find a branch of the Vietnamese economy in which the Vietnamese friends has not enjoyed Soviet assistance in one way or another. Especially promising is today's business when work is expanding on the creation of fairly big enterprises of a machine-building type in Vietnam with Soviet aid and when considerable work is being undertaken in order to strengthen the country's power engineering.

It seems that this aid will in itself be the important element which will complement the efforts of the Vietnamese people who are persistently striving to restore that which has been destroyed by wars and who are persistently striving to create the foundations of socialism in its country.

Vietnam is a country which on the one hand is, as it were, very poor, and of course it is sometimes difficult for people even mentally to imagine what this unending sequence of decades of war means. Of course, the country and its people are worn out and exhausted by all the consequences of grim wars, but on the other hand, Vietnam is rich. It is rich in natural resources: Underneath Vietnamese soil there are reserves of oil and gas and valuable ores. Vietnam is situated in a climatic belt where intensive agricultural production is possible and where it is possible to gather not one, but several harvests of crops. But Vietnam's main wealth is undoubtedly the talented and work-loving people who are capable of transforming their own land. Under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, this work--despite the complicated political situation which still persists around Vietnam--is now being done energetically.

In particular, now that we are marking the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, or more precisely the first anniversary of this treaty, one cannot help thinking about the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party which was held a few weeks ago. It is characteristic that although the Vietnamese comrades are now taking measures to give themselves reliable protection against new Chinese provocations and are creating all the prerequisites in order not to allow a repetition of the invasion on the part of China, they are nevertheless placing the emphasis of their work on questions concerning restoration, and are quite critically appraising all their practices and seeking new forms and new methods in order, step by step, albeit modestly, to increase the standard of living of the masses and to give a new start to the development of various sections of the Vietnamese economy.

Returning to the thought which I have already expressed, Soviet-Vietnamese friendship undoubtedly acts as an important element, an important component of all these creative efforts by the Vietnamese people, led by the Communist Party. At the same time, the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is also working very fruitfully in terms of deepening the exchange of experience in socialist and communist construction. In the given case, I have in mind the broad stream of reciprocal delegations in various fields that are constantly and monthly going both from Vietnam to the Soviet Union and from the Soviet Union to Vietnam. The links between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the spiritual, ideological sphere have today undoubtedly reached a very high level. This means the close cooperation between the party press and party publishing houses, and also essentially and especially importantly, the virtually united positions of the Soviet Union and Vietnam on everything which is politically important today. [prakticheski yedinyye pozitsii Sovetskogo Soyuza i Vyetnama po vsey politicheskoy zlobe sovremennogo dnya], and when talking today about the anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, we of course should examine it in the context of the contemporary political situation in Southeast Asia. It must be noted that this political situation remains tense. It leaves much to be desired. The point is that Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos--all the peoples of Indochina--are experiencing constant and heavy pressure from their northern neighbor. Moreover, China is trying in every way to complicate the relationship of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos with the ASEAN group of countries--countries situated in that area which are united in a single association.

China--and one must say that China enjoys the support of the most reactionary imperialist circles--is waging a real psychological war against Vietnam, against the new Kampuchea and against Laos--and with just one aim: To turn this whole extensive region of Indochina into a kind of subprovince of China, into some kind of buffer formation which would serve, strictly speaking, as a trampoline for the further proliferation of Chinese expansion.

So in this situation it is of course extremely important that there is such a political document as the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, a treaty totally devoted to creative aims, aims of peace. As the telegram from the Soviet leaders to the Vietnamese leadership very precisely puts it, the treaty between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a document of historical importance. Its conclusion has raised Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a qualitatively new level and has lent a new scale to the interaction between our peoples and states on the firm foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It seems that the thought to which the Soviet leaders' telegram adheres is very important: That the Soviet Union, faithful to its international duty and to the spirit and letter of the treaty, will continue to unshakably take the side of fraternal Vietnam and to render it support in socialist construction and in the further consolidation of its international positions and security.

Kharkov Commentary

LD022006 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD

["Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship is Unbreakable"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 2, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

A year has passed since the document of great political significance, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was signed in Moscow. The treaty fastened the glorious traditions of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation and gave a new strong impetus to their development, opened broad possibilities for further deepening of all-round relations of our two countries and peoples in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

The durability of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship stood the test of time. In the period of grim trials, when Vietnam was waging the heroic struggle against imperialist aggression, the Soviet Union was siding with it and supplying it with everything necessary for this struggle. The community of interests and aims, cohesion on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist international serve as the unbreakable basis which makes it possible to ensure that fraternal friendship and cooperation of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples become stronger and deeper.

The most important aim of the treaty lies in ensuring favourable conditions for peaceful constructive work of our peoples, for communist and socialist construction in our countries. The year that has passed since the signing of the treaty showed that the treaty fully meets the vital interests of the peoples of both countries, serves effectively the cause of peace and social progress.

The USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam confirmed in the treaty again that tireless struggle for peace and international detente, all-round assistance to the establishment of equality and justice in international relations is the main trend of their foreign policy. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is called upon to serve the noble goal, that of ensuring peace and tranquility, creating the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness in South East Asia, putting an and to outside interference in the area.

There is not a single line in the treaty that would contain a threat to anyone, or infringement on the interests of any third country. The peaceful foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its consistent defence of the just cause in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism earned profound respect for socialist Vietnam all over the world.

The recent conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana showed with a new strength how high is the international prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, how the number of its friends in all continents is growing.

When Vietnam had to rebuff the Chinese aggression last spring, all honest people of the world expressed their deep solidarity with Vietnam. The Soviet Union immediately warned those who determine Beijing' policy that they would top their action until it is not too late. The USSR firmly declared its determination to perform its duty as an ally and, as the Vietnamese side noted, "rendered a timely effective and all-round assistance and support" to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Speaking during the signing of the treaty, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev stressed that acting jointly, the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam become stronger in the policy, in economy and in other spheres of public life. The events of the past year confirmed convincingly the correctness of these words. The Soviet-Vietnamese relations sealed by the treaty reached a qualitatively new stage.

The first anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty is being observed at a time when the anniversary of the October Revolution is not far off. And this coincidence is symbolic.. Remarkable achievements were made in the ancient land of Vietnam that was revived to new life by the heroic efforts of the working people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The source of these achievements, as General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan said, is the great victory of the October Revolution. These achievements could not be made without internationalist assistance of the world's first socialist country. The Soviet people will continue forging ahead together with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Sergeyev Commentary

OW021351 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 31 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Dear friends: We are going to commemorate very soon, on 3 November, the first anniversary of the signing of the USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty. In this connection, Comrade Sergeyev, our station observer wrote:

The USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty, which was signed by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, testifies to the large-scale, overall development of longstanding fraternal relations between our two countries. At the ceremony to sign the treaty, Comrade Brezhnev stressed: The USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty primarily helps to further stimulate our two peoples' peaceful, creative labor. Under the terms of the treaty, more projects have been carried out in Vietnam. There has been increased Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in working out projects for developing Vietnam's national economy; and the exploration and exploitation of Vietnam's natural resources have been stepped up so as to improve the Vietnamese people's living conditions. The treaty has also promoted large-scale exchanges of experiences in socialist and communist construction.

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, said: In implementing the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty, which contains many favorable conditions for developing the overall cooperation between the two countries, the CPSU and the Soviet Government provide large-scale assistance to help Vietnam increase its national construction during the postwar period and protect its revolutionary gains.

The implementation of the treaty over the past year proves that the treaty has consolidated unity among countries of the communist community. It has also consolidated solidarity among the forces of Asian countries struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and helped develop their good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. Its clauses denote fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations as well as the two peoples' sacred responsibilities for the peace and security of all peoples. The treaty manifests the socialist countries' unchanged policy of insuring favorable objective political conditions for building a new society and consolidating world peace. It reflects the rich historic experiences gained by our two countries from many years of cooperation. It also reflects the spirit of internationalism in Soviet-Vietnamese relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

As everyone knows, the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty has received the warm sympathy and support of the world's progressive and peace-loving people. However, this treaty is a hurdle to those who scheme to increase world tension and arouse enmity among the world's peoples. Therefore, the colonialists and imperialists, who sustained ignominious defeats in their military adventures against Vietnam, are seeking to undermine Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. Among the opponents of the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty are the Chinese expansionists, who do not want to see an independent, reunified and socialist Vietnam further develop, who view Vietnam as an obstacle to their hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.

The effectiveness of this treaty was proven during February and March when the Vietnamese people faced serious difficulties in their fight against 600,000 Chinese invaders. The Soviet Government warned the aggressors that the USSR would resolutely fulfill its obligations stipulated in the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty. Thanks to the Vietnamese people's valor and staunchness, the overall assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, and strong international solidarity with the Vietnamese people's just struggle, the Chinese authorities' war of aggression was thwarted. Beijing sustained serious setbacks both politically and militarily in that war. However, the Beijing leadership has not yet renounced its sinister scheme against the SRV. It has from time to time renewed its threat to teach Vietnam another lesson. However, those who are fond of dangerous adventures must know that no one can blunt the ironlike determination of the Vietnamese people whose trustworthy friends are the Soviet people. Comrade Brezhnev once affirmed: The USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty has become a political reality which no one can ignore.

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS ARRIVE IN HAIPHONG

LD051420 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam, a detachment of vessels of the USSR Navy, under the command of Vice Admiral Yasakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, arrived in Haiphong port today on a friendly and official visit.

Haiphong welcomed the Soviet vessels with a salute to the nations. The Soviet seamen were warmly welcomed in the festively decorated port by representatives of the town's people's committee, by the command of the Vietnamese Navy and by thousands of the town's inhabitants.

WESTERN PRESS COVERAGE OF PRAGUE DISSIDENT TRIALS SCORED

LD060632 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0445 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

["Advocates' with a Script"--TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Nov, TASS--PRAVDA has published the following rejoinder by M. Slavin:

The noisy propaganda campaigns in the spirit of psychological war which are intently heated up by the reactionary mass news media of the capitalist states have recently had another addition. There have been attacks by the "big press" in the West against Socialist Czechoslovakia in connection with the trial of six renegades which has been held there. In the bourgeois press, the court's decision is being labeled as no less than . . . "a challenge to the community of civilized nations".

How "terrible", don't you think? However, it is a characteristic precisely of the community of civilized nations that each state has its laws. Naturally, these must be observed. But those who have been convicted in Prague obstentatiously ignored the CSSR's code of law and order which protects the interests of its citizens and the gains of the people acquired in a hard struggle against fascism and capitalism. Acting on instructions from foreign subversive centers, these renegades regularly sent disinformation to the West and composed all kinds of lampoons on the Czechoslovak state system, thus violating the relevant laws of the land. Their crimes were proven, and they were convicted, as demanded by the law.

Would it not be better for these involved in the anti-Czechoslovak hullabaloo to put in order their own house, where racism and crime blossom and where even human life itself is not guaranteed due to the rampage of terrorism? No, these gentlemen are attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign country and to dictate what it should and should not do. You would think that the legislation of another state does not exist for them; they do not disdain any means to cast a slur on it. It is not to the liking of reactionary circles in the West that the CSSR has achieved considerable success in all spheres of life and that its international prestige has grown and has been strengthened immeasurably. To try to disparage it, together with the prestige of the entire socialist community--this is the aim of all those who sow malicious inventions about the "infringement of human rights" in the socialist countries.

It must be admitted that attempts to slander the new social system have been undertaken for 62 years now, and there is in essence nothing new in them. What is bewildering is that certain government circles in the West, which are preparing to apply various kinds of sanctions against the CSSR, have joined in the present anti-Czechoslovak campaign. It is all the more odd that the campaign is in essence being backed by certain representatives of leftist forces in capitalist countries. Perhaps this is being done out of considerations of the expediency of the moment? Whatever the case, a departure from principled positions has never brought anyone either genuine popularity or political weight.

The initiators of the hue-and-cry would like to divert the attention of millions of people from woeful reflections about unemployment, inflation, economic recession and political surveillance, those everyday phenomena of capitalist reality.

They are striving to distract the attention of the public away from the genuinely important, key tasks of modern times. The first among them is the struggle for the materialization of detente, against the ominous plans for the deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. It is evident that there are some in the West who do not find it to their taste that people are deeply interested in resolving precisely these issues, and not false, concocted ones.

...Those who have unleashed the anti-Czechoslovak campaign are very like hired orators with scripts. Despite the clearly disapproving hoots of the audience, they stubbornly declaim only that for which they are paid. How unseemly is such a role!

KUNAYEV TOURS CSSR ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL EXHIBITION IN ALMA-ATA

LD021403 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[KAZATG report: "Visit to Exhibition"]

[Text] The CSSR's achievements and its all-round constantly strengthening and developing economic ties with the Soviet Union are reflected in the exhibits of an exhibition staged in the context of the festival of the fraternal country's economy and technology in Alma-Ata.

On 10 October the following persons visited the exhibition: D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Comrades I.A. Abdukarimov, B.A. Ashimov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, A.I. Klimov, O.S. Miroshkin, Yu. N. Trofimov, members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and S.M. Mukashev and V.T. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau. They were accompanied by C. Lovetinskiy, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering and R. Rychecky, chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Z. Cerveny, general director of the exhibition showed them round the exhibits.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev talked with Czechoslovak specialists and wished them new successes in their work.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE AIDES END USSR STUDY VISIT

LD011301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ V. Bejda, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, and O. Cmolik, director of the CPCZ Central Committee Mass Media Department, visited the Soviet Union 22 through 27 October.

They familiarized themselves with the experience of USSR party and state organs' work to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and with the results of the all-union conference of ideological workers and had meetings and conversations at CPSU Central Committee departments, Moskovskaya Oblast party organizations, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and APN.

M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the Czechoslovak comrades and had a friendly conversation with them.

POLISH PREMIER THANKS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR AWARD, MESSAGE

LD011305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Expression of Thanks"]

[Text] P. Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has sent L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a telegram which reads:

"I am deeply grateful for the award of the Order of Friendship of Peoples and for the tribute paid to my constribution to strengthening the inviolable friendship between People's Poland and the USSR.

"Never before have the friendship and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union been so deep, reliable and fruitful.

"The PZPR and the CPSU and the leaders of our parties and peoples--you, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and Comrade Edward Gierek--show us the ways to best develop relations between People's Poland and the great Soviet Union.

"I give you my assurance that in my future work I will do everything possible to consolidate our all-round relations and cooperation and to strengthen the ideological and internationalist unity and cohesion, inviolable friendship and cordial fraternity of our peoples and states."

In a telegram to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Comrade P. Jaroszewicz expressed gratitude for the tribute to his work contained in the friendly message received on the 70th birthday of the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

"I will continue," the telegram reads, "to do everything possible to strengthen the close unity and defensive alliance between People's Poland and the USSR, on which are founded Poland's socialist building and security and the struggle for the relaxation of international relations [as published] and for peace."

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON CEASUESCU-TITO TALKS IN BUCHAREST

LD051708 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, November 5, TASS--A joint Romanian-Yugoslav statement has been published here in connection with talks between the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and the President of Yugoslavia, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, who was on an official visit in Romania.

The sides stressed the big importance of the further consolidation of the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and in the whole world. They positively assess the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speech made by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at a celebration meeting in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The Soviet proposals are aimed at reducing the stockpiles of nuclear and conventional arms in Europe, the statement notes. The document expresses satisfaction with the development of relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia.

NORWEGIAN GENERAL'S REMARKS ON DEFENSE SPENDING

LD021221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Vernikov "Rejoinder": "General Gundersen's Fairytales"]

[Text] It seems that recently the vocabulary of many NATO generals has contracted to the level of the notorious Ellochka-Lyudoyedka [character in Ilf and Petrov's story "The 12 Chairs"] except that they flaunt military terms and figures. Like clockwork (and it is not hard to guess who winds them up!) they repeat, without great originality, the incantations on the "Soviet military threat," the strategy of "flexible response," the lowering of the "nuclear threshold" and other phrases now fashionable in their circles, and they dwell on the same old figures.

Norwegian General Gundersen, chairman of the NATO Military Committee, obviously not wishing to appear a "rare bird" among his associates, spoke out on this topic the other day. He found a suitable audience--the Oslo Military Society, where he delivered a report on topical problems of the North Atlantic pact. But having decided, by all appearances, that this was not enough publicity, he also called a press conference, Authoritatively assuring his listeners that obtaining timely American military aid is a necessary condition for successfully waging war in Europe, the general went on to the main point for which the event was really held.

West European countries, the general declared, must adopt measures to insure the reception and deployment in good time of "reinforcements." In other words, assistance to the European allies could be guaranteed if the United States is confident of their corresponding support and understanding.

In order to arouse such understanding the speaker began to inspire fairytale fear in his listeners with the superiority, known to him alone, in arms of the Warsaw Pact states over NATO, whereby even the omnipotent strategy of the "flexible response" cannot be sufficiently effective. What conclusion is drawn from this premise? A baby could see it: It is necessary to loosen the purse strings and increase appropriations for military needs in the national budgets.

For Norway, in particular, the general even had an exact figure to hand--4 percent. It is hard to say whether many members of the Oslo Military Society were au fait with the discussion taking place in the Storting at about the same time on the draft state budget for 1980. If so, they would soon see that its revenue section totals 72.3 billion kroner and expenditure--91.9 billion, and that the deficit of 1916 billion kroner is the biggest in postwar years.

But the main thing is that the draft budget provides for an increase of 690 million kroner in military appropriations in comparison with last year, which is 9.6 percent. This will cover expenditure associated with purchases of American F-16 fighters, and also the delivery of weapons and military hardward. But this is not enough for Gundersen, he wants more....

The general's straightforward speech, which has not gone unremarked by the country's public, is one recent example of the increasingly frequent pressure on Norway from NATO command. [paragraph continues]

To reassure public opinion, they are told another old fairytale, on the need to extend the zone of the bloc's responsibility to regions of southern Africa--south of Zaire--and to the Near East. The general also put this to his listeners in detail, assuring them in conclusion that agreement will be reached at the December NATO Council session in Brussels on the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe.

A fairytale, so to speak, with a reassuringly happy ending. But it is not clear whether it will be to the liking of the Norwegians themselves.

ANNIVERSARY OF FRENCH-SOVIET DIPLOMATIC TIES NOTED

Brezhnev, Giscard Telegrams

LD291538 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["Exchange of Telegrams"--TASS headline, quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, October 29, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU, CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France.

The telegram from Leonid Brezhnev says:

"On the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and France, please, accept, Mr President, my congratulations and best wishes.

The years that have passed since the adoption of this decision, important for both states, have confirmed that the traditional friendship of the Soviet and French peoples, which is sealed by joint struggle for the liberation of Europe from Nazism and which made a weighty contribution to improving the situation in our continent in the post-war period, meets the vital interests of the USSR and France, the cause of peace and international security. I express confidence that Soviet-French cooperation for peace and detente will further develop and strengthen."

"Now that France and the Soviet Union are marking the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, says the telegram from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France, they can evaluate with legitimate pride the results of their activity directed at developing between them cooperation, which serves both the interests of their peoples and the interests of detente and peace in Europe and all over the world.

The fruitful talks, which we held in Moscow in April, have laid a new stone into the foundation of this building. I want to express my confidence to you as regards the future of French-Soviet friendship and cooperation, to whose strengthening you made such a tremendous contribution by your personal activity.

I am happy to address the warmest wishes of happiness to you personally and to the Soviet people."

IZVESTIYA Article

LD051105 [Editorial report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 October 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 5, under the heading "Following the Path of Concord and Peace," a 1,200-word Paris report by correspondent A. Krivopalov; pegged to the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between France and the USSR.

The report describes meeting with various French officials involved in aspects of Franco-Soviet cooperation, who note the importance of this cooperation in the political and economic spheres. It concludes by stating that the path of Franco-Soviet relations "will probably be marked by many more remarkable milestones."

BREZHNEV, SPANISH KING EXCHANGE CABLES ON NATIONAL DAY

LD011852 Moscow TASS in English 1811 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram with congratulations and best wishes to Don Juan Carlos the First, the king of Spain, on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The telegram expresses the confidence that the further development of Soviet-Spanish ties and contacts meets the interests of the peoples of our two countries and is of benefit to the strengthening of detente and universal peace.

In the reply telegram the king of Spain on behalf of the Spanish people and on his own behalf expressed gratitude for the congratulations and, for his part, conveyed good wishes to personally Leonid Brezhnev, and wishes of well-being and prosperity to the Soviet people.

USSR PROPOSES JOINING EUROPEAN ELECTRICITY SYSTEM

LD012115 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet minister of the power industry, Petr Neporozhniy, said at the recent Soviet-British economic conference here in Moscow that the Soviet Union proposes joining the energy system of the West and East European countries. The Soviet Union is already completing unification of its major electric power plants. The proposed international supersystem would involve two continents, from the English channel to Siberia. The time difference would make it possible to manipulate the flow of electricity to everyone's advantage. This could compensate for a whole series of new electric power plants. Such energy exchange is already taking place between the Soviet Union and other East European socialist countries.

I. T. NOVIKOV ATTENDS TURKISH EMBASSY RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD051517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 29 December Ercument Yavuzalp, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception to mark the Turkish republic's national holiday.

The reception was attended by I. T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M. P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L. M. Yezhov, secretary general of the USSR Foreign Ministry, and other officials.

BRIEFS

TURKISH DELEGATION IN BAKU--Baku, October 30, TASS--The Ankara municipality delegation led by Mehmet Kapysyz, deputy mayor, which is now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Baku City Soviet, today familiarized itself with the life of the Azerbaijan capital. It visited the household air conditioners plant, toured the underground railway and one of the housing estates. The mayor of Baku, Aidyn Mamedov, told the guests that the state daily builds on an average 44 apartments with all conveniences for people in the capital. The delegation made a five-day tour of Azerbaidjan and left for Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD]

IRANIAN STUDENTS CONTINUE TO OCCUPY U.S. EMBASSY

LD051022 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 5, TASS--Iranian students continue occupying here the building of the United States Embassy they seized on Sunday. They demand that the former shah who is now in the United States be extradited and brought for trial to the revolutionary court. It is reported that students keep as hostages about 100 members of the embassy's staff. A statement of the Foreign Ministry of Iran circulated by the PARS agency says that an official demand of Iran's Foreign Ministry for the extradition of the shah and the return to Iran of the entire property of the deposed monarch was sent to the United States Department of State on October 30. The answer of the American Government, the statement says, will have an effect on the further development of the Iranian-American relations.

Support for Embassy Occupation

LD051426 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 5, TASS--The U.S. Embassy in Tehran has been held since yesterday by Iranian students who demand extradition of the former shah of Iran who is now in the USA. They hold about a hundred embassy officials as hostages. A spokesman of the students, writes the newspaper BAMDAD, said that documents testifying to U.S. involvement in subversive actions in Iran have been seized in the American Embassy. He added that when the students captured the American Embassy its officials were destroying documents, microfilms and electronic computer storages.

Public demonstrations in the area of the U.S. Embassy lasted till late at night. The student actions were supported by many political, public and religious organisations. The commander of the corps of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution", Ayatollah Lahuti, condemned the recent meeting of Prime Minister Bazargan and Foreign Minister Yazdi with assistant of U.S. President for national security Brzezinski in Algiers--a meeting which, he said, was not sanctioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The Foreign Ministry of Iran made a statement circulated by the PARS NEWS AGENCY, stressing that the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was a "reactior to the fact that the American administration ignores the demands of the Iranian people." The American representatives were told, the document says, that the Iranian people regard the arrival of the former shah in the USA as an attempt by the overthrown monarch to secure wider opportunities for action against the Iranian revolution. It is pointed out in the statement of the Foreign Ministry that a note was sent to the American Government on October 30 demanding extradition of the shah to the Iranian authorities and confiscation of the entire property of the shah's family. If the American authorities respected the sentiments of the Iranian people, the statement said, they would not have received the overthrown shah in their territory and would have forwarded his property to Iran.

Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

LD060905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Undermining Normalization"]

[Text] Tehran, 2 November--Mass anti-American demonstrations took place yesterday in the Iranian capital and in Tabriz, Mashhad, Zanjan and other Iranian cities. [paragraph continues]

The participants in a mass rally outside the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran condemned U.S. subversive activity against Iran and protested against the former Iranian monarch's presence in the United States.

Speaking on the radio, Ayatollah Shari'atmadari described the Tabataba'i murder as part of an extensive plot against the revolution in Iran, and appealed to the Tabriz population to refrain from any action which could exacerbate the situation.

U.S. Refusal To Extradite Shah

LD061144 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 6, TASS--A State Department spokesman said that the United States administration was not going to deport the former shah of Iran, who is now in the country. He emphasized they were not going to extradite the shah. It will be recalled that stormy protests were sparked off in Iran against the American authorities' sheltering the former shah. Iranian students, calling for his extradition, seized the United States Embassy in Tehran and are holding the building for the second day already.

BAZARGAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS RESIGNATIONS TO KHOMEYNI

LD060956 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 6, TASS--According to the Iranian news agency PARS, Iran's Premier Mehdi Bazargan and his entire cabinet tendered their resignations today to the Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Khomeyni Reaction

LD061116 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Khomeyni's order-Tehran, November 6, TASS--Tehran Radio broadcast an order of Ayatollah Khomeyni to the Islamic Revolutionary Council, which reports that he had accepted the resignation of Premier Bazargan's government tendered him on Monday. The order says that all state affairs are transferred to the Islamic Revolutionary Council in view of the government's resignation. Ayatollah Khomeyni ordered the council to take preparatory steps for a general referendum, to form a Majlis (lower house) and stage presidential elections.

In a message to the delegation of the central government in Kordestan, Ayatollah Khomeyni notified of the resignation of the government and ordered the delegation to continue the talks with the representatives of the Kurdish people and closely to cooperate with the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

Resignation of Minister of Post

LD051412 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 5, TASS--Iranian Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone, H. Eslami has tendered in his resignation to the Leader of the Iranian Revolution Aayatollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Bazargan. The minister said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY that the government has no policy on problems of economic, social and cultural planning which, in his opinion, is a necessary element for effecting radical revolutionary reforms in the country.

CEASE-FIRE MOVES BEGIN IN IRANIAN KORDESTAN

LD051545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "For a Settlement"]

[Text] Ankara, 31 October--As Tehran Radio has reported, in response to the decision by the Iranian Armed Forces Joint Command to end offensive operations in Iranian Kordestan, the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, which headed the struggle for autonomy for the province's population, has appealed to its detachments to refrain from clashes.

It is also reported that relative calm prevailed today in Mahabad, which is in the insurgents' hands.

PRAVDA Report

LD060903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch under the general headline "Undermining Normalization"]

[Text] Ankara, 2 November--The situation in Kordestan, so reports from Tehran say, is gradually returning to normal. Government troops and the Kurdish rebels are observing the cease-fire agreement.

Rallies and demonstrations are continuing in Merivan, Mahabad and other population centers in the province in support of peace talks and the realization of the Kurdish population's wishes for national and cultural autonomy for the region.

Striving to impede this process of normalization subversive proimperialist forces are stepping up their activity. It is reported that S. Tabataba'i, personal representative of the Iranian revolution's leader Ayatollah Khomeyni, deputy prime minister and an eminent religious and political figure, was killed in broad daylight yesterday in the city of Tabriz. The attack was made as the deputy prime minister was stepping out onto the street from the city mosque after prayers, on his way to take part in a protest demonstration against U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

Ambush of Battalion

LD051247 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 5, TASS--Radio Tehran transmitted a report of the army command saying that on November 1 a battalion of governmental troops was ambushed on the outskirts of the Kurdish town of Baneh. 37 soldiers were killed, 70 wounded and 60 are missing. The report says that the attack came at a time when the order about ceasefire was operating. Prime Minister Bazargan said on the radio that "Left guerrillas" fired at the battalion. According to a report of Radio Tehran, those who laid an ambush wore civilian clothes, were not Kurds and did not even speak Kurdish.

London, November 5, TASS--According to a REUTERS report, a representative of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan said in Mahabad that the party's leader Kasemlu and spiritual leader of the Kurdish community Sheikh Hossein issued an order to Kurdish guerrillas to stop all hostilities for the period while negotiations with the government are in progress.

The representative of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan stressed that fighters of the party did not participate in the raid on the battalion of governmental troops in the town of Baneh.

Continuing Government, Kurdish Talks

LD060714 Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 6 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 5, TASS--A delegation of the central government of Iran continues talks in Kordestan with representatives of the Kurdish population in order to settle peacefully the Kurdish problem. As is reported by the newspaper BAMDAD, Minister of State Foruhar, Minister of the Interior Sabaghian and Minister of State Sahabi held meetings with Kurdish leaders. The newspaper says that the talks were held in a quiet atmosphere.

The situation in the Kurdish districts was on the whole quiet yesterday. In the cities of Piranshah and Baneh, following prolonged and fierce exchanges of fire, the two sides agreed to a ceasefire. But in Baneh, all institutions, schools and shops are still closed.

IRAQ PROTESTS ATTACKS ON TEHRAN EMBASSY, CONSULATE

LD051300 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 5, TASS--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes that Iraq has resolutely protested against the continued attacks at the Iraqi Embassy in Tehran and the consulate-general in Muhammar. The note of protest, presented to the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad, points out that the aim of such actions, which contradict basic norms of international law, is to worsen relations between the two countries. Iraq's Foreign Ministry demands the attacks at Iraqi missions in Iran stopped and the culprits punished. IRAQI NEWS AGENCY reports that another attack was carried out at the consulate-general in Muhammar. The attackers captured two Iraqi diplomats and three workers of the consulate.

Tehran, November 5, TASS--According to the Iranian news agency PARS, Iran's Foreign Minister Yazdi has accused the Iraqi Government of support to Iranian counterrevolution and collaboration with agents of the former shah. He said that after the overthrow of monarchy in Iran, Iraq is trying to play the part of the shah regime in the Persian Gulf, and to impose its will on and dominate over the states in that region.

SOVIET DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS ALGERIAN VISIT

LD051810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Algiers, 5 November TASS--The visit to the Algerian Popular and Democratic Republic by a Soviet military delegation headed by Fleet Admiral of the USSR S.G. Gorshkov, deputy minister of defense of the USSR and commander in chief of the USSR Navy, has ended.

Meetings took place in the National Defense Ministry between the head of the Soviet delegation and Col K. Merbah, member of the Politburo of the FLN and secretary general of the Ministry of National Defense, and also R. Benyelles, commander of the Algerian Navy. Today Fleet Admiral of the USSR S.G. Gorshkov was received by Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and FLN secretary-general. During the talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the Algerian president expressed a high opinion of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in various fields.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SWAPO DELEGATION LED BY NJOMA

LD052140 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 5, TASS-- A meeting was held in Moscow today between alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, deputy head of the International Affairs Department of the CPSU Central Committee Rostislav Ulyanovskiy and a delegation of the South-West African People's Organization--SWAPO (Namibia), headed by SWAPO President Sam Njoma, who came to Moscow.

Sam Njoma dwelt on SWAPO struggle for termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia which was condemned by the United Nations and the world public opinion, struggle against attempts of imperialist and racist forces to impose upon the people of that country a puppet neo-colonialist regime.

The delegation cordially congratulated the Soviet people on the 62nd anniversary of the October Revolution, expressed gratitude for the invariable support and assistance being given by the CPSU to the fighters for freedom of Namibia. Highly appreciated was the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the new peace initiatives which were put forward by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, in Berlin.

The CPSU representative touched upon many-sided activities of the CPSU Central Committee on implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, pledged support for the Namibian people's just struggle.

The talk was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE NIGERIAN PRESIDENT SHAGARI

LD311538 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 31 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 31, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent a message to Shemu Shagari extending congratulations on the occasion of his election and inauguration to the post of president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

At the same time, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin cordially congratulated the president, the Federal Government, and the people of Nigeria with the country's national holiday--19th anniversary of independence.

In a reply telegram, the Nigerian president expressed gratitude for the cordial friendly message.

The messages express hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Nigeria will further develop and become stronger for the benefit of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN BOLIVIA

Situation 'Extremely Tense'

LD050050 Moscow TASS in English 2019 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 4, TASS--The situation in Bolivia where a state coup d'etat took place last Thursday remains extremely tense. A state of siege, a curfew, censorship are in effect in the country. Demostrations of workers, employees, other strata of the population are under way in the capital. They protest against the reactionary mutiny.

There are casualities as a result of clashes between demonstrators and police. The city streets are patrolled by army units, armoured vehicles and tanks. Planes of the Bolivian Air Force fired from machine guns at a demonstration of workers and students held outside the Presidential Palace.

The Bolivian Workers' Centre, the largest trade union organization of the country, with a membership of more than a million, announced prolongation for another 48 hours of the national strike in protest against the coup. As is noted by the centre, the coup is directed against the current democratic process in the country.

Introduction of Martial Law

LD051504 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] La Paz, November 5, TASS--The Bolivian administration headed by Colonel A. Natusch who came into power as a result of last week's coup, has introduced martial law throughout the republic. The curfew is still in force and censorship of the press has been tightened. All radio stations of the country are under army control. They broadcast only official reports.

During the last day the situation in the country sharply deteriorated. There is a growing protest movement against the overthrow of the constitutional president and his government. The general strike, declared by the Bolivian Workers' Centre in protest against the coup, continues. Business activity in the country has been virtually paralysed. In La Paz and a number of other cities, pubilic demonstrations take place. Workers, students, employees, political parties, public organisations and the church angrily protest against the coup. Barricades are being put up in the capital of the republic.

The government uses tanks, armoured personnel carriers and aviation to suppress demonstrations. Airforce planes were flying over La Paz for twenty minutes yesterday, strafing the centre of the city. According to reports obtained by journalists at hospitals there are people killed and many wounded. Clashes between demonstrators and army and police forces take place in other places, specifically in Cochabamba, the second biggest city of Bolivia.

A. Natusch stated that "resolute measures" were taken by him in order to suppress an allegedly unconvered "conspiracy" and to consolidate authority. They will be called off only after "the situation is stabilised".

New York, November 5, TASS--According to reports coming here from La Paz there is no unity among Bolivian servicemen with regard to last week's coup. Some of them are dissatisfied with the overthrow of the constitutional President Guevara Arze and his government. A group of servicemen with retired General Juan Ayoroa at the head called on Colonel A. Natusch and urged him to return power to the former president.

A New York TIMES correspondent reports from La Paz that according to available information the armed forces do not wish to obey orders for reprisals against workers and students. The newspaper says that protests from political parties and trade unions against the coup have "shaken the armed forces."

The New York TIMES stresses that the coup is also condemned by a number of army units which support General D. Padilla who earlier held the presidency and who, despite opposition from the reactionary forces, held general elections in July last.

There are rumours on the possibility of a counter-coup in Boliva.

COMMENTARY ON SITUATION IN EL SALVADOR

El Salvador, U.S. 'Uneasy'

LD012347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2045 GMT 1 Nov 79 LD

[Text] There is persistent talk in Washington of the need to support the new authorities in El Salvador. In that country, as is known, a group of officers headed by Colonel Majano carried out a coup, and a military-civilian junta has taken power into its hands.

In U.S. ruling circles, the American press wrote at the time, this event was greeted with satisfaction. But the people of El Salvador were wary: How could this be? Previously they supported the dictator and now they are expressing satisfaction with those who have replaced him. Only a few days passed and this wariness, under the pressure of circumstances, began to turn into indignation. The popular masses submitted demands for the disbanding of the ORDEN terrorist organization through which the butcher Romero had meted out bloody reprisals against patriots: for the state apparatus, police and security services to be purged of supporters of the former dictator; and for the release of 500 prisoners declared missing. The junta disregarded these demands, and demonstrations in support of them were fired on. Unease began to grow stronger in El Salvador.

In Washington as well they grew uneasy. A correspondent for the Washington POST, citing a highly-placed State Department representative, reported the intention of the U.S. administration to grant the El Salvador regime substantial aid in the form of military equipment and tear gas.

But there is another side to this, as the New York TIMES has warned. It writes: Now both the El Salvador authorities and representatives of the U.S. administration are agreed that the great flow of American aid will have negative consequences since it will present the new government in El Salvador as a regime bearing the label "Made in the USA." In Washington they would apparently like to conceal this. But there is no evading the facts.

U.S. Attitude Criticized

PA022220 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 2 Nov 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In El Salvador Yankee Marines opened fire on a peaceful demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy protesting U.S. interference in the country's domestic affairs. Demonstrators and passersby were wounded and killed. This bloody action by the marines shows the real U.S. attitude regarding the Salvadoran people who for almost half a century have been repressed and oppressed by reactionary dictatorships.

This machinegunning near the gringos' embassy in San Salvador highlights an irrefutable fact: Washington is an ally and protector of the most reactionary oligarchical forces trying to maintain an entire nation under slavery by blood and iron. After this barbaric act no one in El Salvador has illusions about Washington's proclaimed devotion to human rights and democracy. Now no one believes Yankeeland sincerely approved the overthrow of tyrant Carlos Romero. On the contrary the people believe the Gringo marines are setting an example to the Salvadoran ultra-reactionaries about the way to repress the Latin American people who are angry about their exploitation and misery. The assassination of unarmed Salvadorans is clear proof that the United States wants to maintain Romerism without Romero. Furthermore, without any subterfuges, Yankeeland has indicated it is willing to directly cooperate in the crimes of the extreme rightists in the future. This is the only way one can view the U.S. State Department's readiness to offer military aid to the civilian-military junta to continue the reactionary terror.

In view of these events a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance seems indecent. He said the leftist forces are supposedly the ones responsible for the violence in El Salvador. Such a statement clearly shows Washington's desire to disregard the assassination of Salvadorans and to prepare the terrain for new crimes against humanity. As a result of this situation the Salvadoran democrats have full moral right to resort to all forms of self-defense. In the streets of San Salvador, Santa Ana and other cities one frequently hears this chant: An organized and armed people will never be massacred.

GRENADA IMPLICATES U.S. ELEMENTS IN COUP PLOT

LD041214 Moscow TASS in English 1159 GMT 4 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, November 4, TASS--The Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop has stated that the security organs of this Caribbean state have thwarted a reactionary coup attempt. Speaking at a press conference in Saint George's, the capital of Grenada, he stressed that this is the second coup attempt in the last three weeks and "the most serious one" since the victory of the revolution in Grenada. The Prime Minister said that the plotters were supporters of Gairy, the leader of the reactionary pro-American regime which was overthrown in March this year. The plotters were taken to Grenada aboard three American vessels. 16 plotters were arrested. Security organs confiscated great amounts of arms and ammunition with the help of which the reactionaries intended to stage acts of sabotage in the capital, seize the radio station and to prepare a bridgehead for the disembarkation of mercenaries in several districts of the country. They were also planning to kill the leaders of the state. M. Bishop stressed that reactionary elements in the USA, which are interested in strangling the revolution in Grenada, were implicated in the conspiracy.

In a special message to friendly Caribbean countries M. Bishop expressed appreciation for their solidarity with the Grenada revolution. He said that Grenada now needs full support and solidarity more than ever before. The premier of Grenada urged the Caribbean countries to be vigilant and not to allow their territory to be used for the preparation of an aggression against Grenada. We hope for their assistance in the event of a foreign armed aggression against Grenada, the prime minister said.

Discovered on one of the arrested persons were documents testifying to links between conspirators and the NATO bloc.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO LESECHKO, RUMYANTSEV, OTHERS

LD060006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Kuznetsov presented orders and medals to eminent figures in the scientific and cultural world, leaders of ministries and departments, party and soviet workers.

The Order of Lenin and the Gold Hammer and Sickle medal were presented to (Dobrivovich), Hero of Socialist Labour, screen-writer and author. Orders of Lenin were awarded to Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board; (Zykina) and (Anenkov), people's artists of the USSR; Kokarev, chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves; Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Rumyantsev, editor in chief of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, the CPSU Central Committee weekly.

The Order of the October Revolution was presented to Academician Korzhinskiy; Surkov, the writer; and Colonel General Tankayov.

SESSION OF SOVIET COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN SECURITY HELD

LD052257 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation was held in Moscow today. A high appraisal was given of the forum of the European public for disarmament and security held in Belgium which became a genuine dialog for the benefit of peace and an important step forward in uniting the most varied public forces of Europe in the struggle for weakening international tension.

The session was addressed by Shitikov, chairman of the committee and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and members of the Soviet delegation which took part in the forum. The participants of the session unanimously noted the great importance of the peace initiatives put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech on 6 October of this year in Berlin. They condemned the plans to deploy in Western Europe new American nuclear missile weapons as being incompatible with the primary tasks of deepening detente and stopping the arms race. They called on the public to activate its activities in the struggle for disarmament.

ARTICLE DISCUSSES 'HONORABLE CITIZENS WHO HAVE LEFT USSR'

LD051301 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 October 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,200-word unattributed answer to a reader's letter under the heading "Without a Motherland." The letter asks about people who have left the USSR, saying: "I am not sorry for those renegades who have fled or been thrown out of the USSR" but noting that "obviously there were also some honorable people among those who have left." The answer notes that many people living abroad, particularly in the United States, consider themselves "Russian" and had Russian ancestors; they left to escape tsarist oppression or found themselves abroad after the upheavals of the revolution, the Civil War and World War II. It describes the flourishing societies of Russian nationals abroad which "advocate friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people." The article goes on to note that there are honorable people who have left--"honorable, but deceived by various 'voices' and Zionist organizations"--and quotes letters from such people who are disillusioned with what they found abroad, such as a letter from a "worker from Kharkov" who writes after 6 months in the United States; "I have not found happiness on foreign soil": I have lost everything, lost my homeland...." The article concludes that "these bitter words of despair are clear evidence of what befalls a person who finds himself in an alien land."

PRAVDA WARNS AGAINST SPREAD OF 'ANTIHERO,' TAMPERING WITH CLASSICS

LD051557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Theater Season"]

[Excerpts] Theater lovers study theater bills particularly attentively at this time of the year. What does the new season hold in store, with what premieres will they be regaled by the acting fraternity in the weeks to come? What higher goal could there be for every creative collective and every theater worker than not to disappoint the audiences' hopes and expectations, to respond more fully to their aesthetic needs and to make a graphic statement about life and our singular time in the language of art?

It is perfectly natural that contemporary Soviet plays have always been and still are accorded a leading place in the theatrical repertoire. Audiences expect playwrights and players to address themselves to what is of vital concern to them and to discuss the cardinal questions of social existence. They are not satisfied with the superficial illustration and uninspired writing on everyday themes for which certain playwrights, young ones included, have a propensity. Works exposing spiritual bankruptcy, the acquisitive mentality and moral decay have become widespread of late. Exposing these phenomena in a talented manner is unquestionably a topical task of dramatic art. It would, however, be wrong if the "antihero" of petty-minded nonentity were to crowd off our stages those who express Soviet society's creative spirit and its progressive movement. It is the noble calling of socialist realist art to embody artistically the image of progressive modern man, the champion of high ideals. The positive hero's charismatic image is particularly important in performances aimed at the younger generation which is grappling with the question of "on whom are we to model our lives?"

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" reminds us again of our art's great tasks. The party calls for the creation of works of talent which depict the Soviet people's heroic achievements and the problems involved in the development of a socialist society and which strike at our ideological opponents.

It is clear from the planned repertoires that the country's theaters are continuing their efforts to actively promote classic national and international works. These are an inexhaustible source of spiritual enrichment for audiences and an irreplaceable school for the training of skilled players. Audiences and general theatrical opinion are quite right in protesting against productions in which the producers distort the author's intention or the ideological thrust of a classic work and in which such a work's artistic structure is deformed. A caring and respectful attitude to the classics as a priceless national legacy has been and remains an ethical principle of our art, and creative vigor in promoting and interpreting masterpieces is a manifestation of the artist's party commitment and his ideological and professional maturity.

MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

LD051323 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Moscow Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] A Moscow Gorkom Plenum was held yesterday to discuss organizational questions.

The plenum relieved Comrade V.P. Trushin of his duties as Moscow Gorkom secretary in connection with his transfer to other work but left him as a member of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau.

The plenum elected Comrade N.N. Ponomarev Moscow Gorkom secretary and Bureau member.

The plenum approved Comrade V.G. Chubarov as Moscow Gorkom administrator of affairs.

WORK OF MOSCOW RAYKOMS' PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH COUNCILS

LD051357 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[TASS correspondent I. Novikov report: "Ideological Work: A Scientific Approach"]

[Text] Moscow--Councils for the study of public opinion have been created under a number of Moscow's party raykoms and large party committees. They comprise eminent scholars and specialists, party and economic workers, leading workers and representatives of other groups of working people. The party raykoms determine the main directions of these councils' activity and their plans and research problems.

Thus, with the active assistance of the councils for the study of public opinion draft "moral principles for the inhabitant of the model communist city" have been drawn up incorporating the proposals and ideas of thousands of working people. These principles are now increasingly entering the life of every Muscovite. It is proposed that recommendations from public spirited members of the community should also be used extensively in compiling new comprehensive plans for the labor collectives' socioeconomic development.

The rayon "sociology institutes" help the party committees to resolve effectively questions of the working people's communist education in the light of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work."

For instance, the holding of sociological polls entitled "your opinion, comrades?" has become a firm part of the CPSU Oktyabrskiy Raykom's practice. Here, as in many other rayons of the capital, the Council for the Study of Public Opinion operates with the rights of a consultative organ. But how broad its rights are: The council members, studying the most important trends in the practice of ideological education, familiarize themselves with letters received by various institutions in the rayon, analyze the raykom's and rayispolkom's mail and where necessary address inquiries to particular organizations. The council has become an irreplaceable working organ of the party raykom Bureau.

The raykom recently studied the question of how effectively the struggle against antisocial manifestations is being waged in the labor collectives and at the population's places of residence. Using as a basis the conclusions drawn by public spirited individuals and by a commission specially created for the purpose, the party raykom bureau has analyzed the reasons for negative manifestations. It has been successfully ascertained with scientific reliability that collectives antisocial behavior is on the increase and why this is so. The raykom has elaborated a plan for further actions.

Regarding sociological research as an instrument for improving the planning of ideological work and as an effective means of implementing it, the Moscow party raykoms also take the trouble to train sociologist cadres on a public basis. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom University of Marxism-Leninism is performing this work successfully. The employees of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociological Research are rendering invaluable aid to the raykoms.

As the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Propaganda and Agitation Department reported, the entire activity of the councils for the study of public opinion in the capital's rayons is implemented in full accordance with Article Nine of the USSR Constitution which calls the constant consideration of public opinion one of the aspects of the development of socialist democracy.

In Moscow in recent years a number of studies devoted to questions of the further improvement of the efficiency of ideological work have been prepared and carried out through the efforts of the councils for the study of public opinion. These studies by sociologists contain many practical recommendations which the party committees use in their daily activity. It is planned to expand considerably the range of problems studied, paying special attention to improving the forms and methods of ideological-political, labor, and moral education of the rising generation.

TURKMEN SSR MINISTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY APPOINTED

LD051407 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 27 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 26 October--The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Subkhan Kurbanov be appointed Turkmen SSR minister of social security.

[Signed] B. Yazkuliyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

O. Nazarova, secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BAKU GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, IDEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

LD051607 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM report: "Worthily Greeting the 110th Anniversary of V.I. Lenin's Birth and the 60th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP"]

[Excerpts] The question of preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP and the Baku party organizations' tasks has been discussed by a Baku party gorkom.

A.G. Kerimov, first secretary of the gorkom, delivered the report.

Despite the overfulfillment of state plans for the city as a whole, individual plants, factories and construction organizations are failing to fulfill the set targets. Since the start of this year industry in Narimanovskiy, Shaumyanovskiy, Kirovskiy and Karadagskiy rayons has been working below its potential. The Kasmmorneftegazprom Association is lagging considerably behind the outline targets of the 5-year plan. Problems of improving output quality are being resolved only slowly. Serious shortcomings continue to occur in capital construction.

Those taking part in the plenum pointed up shortcomings in work with cadres, their political tempering and the improvement of their qualifications and competence. This is particularly intolerable in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on questions of improving planning and intensifying the impact of the economic machanism on improving production efficiency and work quality.

The intensification and further improvement of work in moral education and the assertion of a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives, the plenum pointed out, promote the successful solution of economic and political tasks, the attainment of a rapid rate of socioeconomic development for Baku's rayons and the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of adopted socialist pledges.

At the same time, the speakers noted, as yet not all the city's party organizations are carrying out adequate organizational and propaganda work in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution. It is far from everywhere that political educational work among the masses is carried out in a plan-governed manner or accords with the population's improved educational and cultural standard or with their requirements. Propaganda and agitation work is frequently not a forceful nature, lacks efficiency and specificity and is only poorly linked with life. There many shortcomings in the organizations of mass political work at working people's places of residence and in the prevention of law violations, especially among minors.

Resolutions were adopted on the questions discussed.

SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA REPORTS LESECHKO VISIT TO MOLDAVIA

LD311751 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 14 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[ATEM report: "A Visitor to the Republic"]

[Text] M. A. Lesechko, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy for the Beltskiy Electoral District, was in Moldavia 11-13 October.

Comrade Lesechko had talks with I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, and S. G. Grossu, chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers. He visited Ungenskiy, Faleshtskiy and Lazovskiy rayons and Beltsy city, where he familiarized himself with the work of a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and met party and soviet workers, workers and kolkhoz members.

Comrade Lesechko left for Moscow 13 October.

BRIEFS

TATARSKAYA CP LEADERSHIP CHANGE--A plenum of the Tatarskaya Oblast [as heard] Party Committee today reviewed an organizational matter. In connection with being transferred to diplomatic work Comrade Tabeyev has been released from his duties as first secretary of the oblast CPSU Committee. Comrade Musin, who held the post of first secretary of the Kazan City CPSU Committee, has been elected first secretary of the oblast party committee. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 2 Nov 79 LD]

ATHEIST SEMINAR IN LUTSK--A routine session of the republic-level permanent seminar, the topical problems of the scientific atheist education of the working people, was held today in LUTSK. Palazhchenko, Lutskiy Obkom first secretary, opened the session. The seminar participants--party and administrative workers, scientists, members of the All-Union Knowledge Society and teachers from all Ukrainian oblasts--examined the subject: The CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving ideological and political-educational work and tasks for the scientific atheist education of the working people. The seminar participants were addressed by Yelchenko, agitation and propaganda department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU]

CSA: SUCCESSFUL GRAIN, VEGETABLE HARVESTS IN KIRGIZIA

LD051705 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 5 Nov 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a report from the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirgizia have fulfilled their socialist obligations for the sale of grain, vegetables and other crops to the state. More than 300,000 tons have come to procurement points.

Agricultural workers in Belorussia and Bryanskaya oblasts have grown a good harvest of potatoes, organized (?properly) their lifting, and successfully completed sale of this crop to the state. Farms in Belorussia have delivered more than 1.95 million tons of roots, 85,000 tons more than the plan task, to procurement points and trade organizations. More than 700,000 tons have come from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Bryanskaya Oblast.

PRAVDA REPORTS RECORD GRAIN HARVEST IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD060955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "A Record Quantity of Grain Gathered in and Procured"]

[Text] Agricultural workers and all the working people of the Kazakh SSR, having widely launched socialist competition for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1968) Plenum and the advice and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of further boosting agriculture, have this year grown a good harvest of grain crops, carried out the harvesting in a well-organized way and achieved outstanding successes in the production of grain and its sale to the state.

A record quantity of grain has been harvested on the republic's farms--33.6 million tons. Some 20.5 million tons, or 1.25 billion poods, of good quality grain has been sold to the state, which is 310 million poods more than the plan. This is the first time such a large quantity of grain has been gathered and procured in Kazakhstan. More than 16 million tons, or 1 billion poods, of the main food crop--wheat--has been poured into the state granaries. Durum, strong and valuable varieties made up 70 percent of total wheat purchases. The republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have supplied themselves fully with high quality seed and created the necessary food and forage stocks.

All the republic's oblasts have overfulfilled plan targets for the sale of grain to the state. A major contribution was made to increasing grain resources by the cropgrowers of Kustanayskaya Oblast, who sold the state 229 million poods, Tselinogradskaya Oblast--203 million poods, Kokchetavskaya Oblast--142 million poods, and Turgayskaya Oblast--117 million poods. The farms of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast coped successfully with the fulfillment of pledges, delivering 99 million poods to the procurement centers, and so did the farms of Pavlodarskaya Oblast--80 million poods, Karagandinskaya Oblast--65 million, Uralskaya Oblast--61 million, Aktyubinskaya Oblast--49 million, Dzhambulskaya Oblast--33 million, and Semipalatinskaya Oblast--32 million poods. Rural workers in Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast sold 31 million poods, Chimkentskaya Oblast--31 million, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast--30 million, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast--20 million, Kyzl-Ordinskaya Oblast--19 million, and Dzhezkazganskaya Oblast--9 million poods.

The average annual grain production in the republic is now 27.2 million tons and has passed the level planned for 1980. For the third time in the 10th 5-Year Plan, Kazakhstan is selling the state more than 1 billion poods of grain, and the volume of grain purchases laid down for the fourth year has been overfulfilled. The sale of grain to the state is continuing.

The major successes which have been achieved in the development of grain production are the results of the persistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, the increased level of material and technical equipment available on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the broad introduction into production of the achievements of science and leading practice and the imporvement in the standard of cropgrowing and the graingrowers' skill.

The virgin lands have rewarded the cropgrowers' labor particularly abundantly this year. The wisdom and farsightedness of the party's policy on the opening up of virgin and long-fallow lands have been confirmed in practice. Through the party's will and the heroic efforts of all the fraternal republics, Kazakhstan has been transformed into one of our country's biggest granaries.

The outstanding victory in Kazakhstan's grainfields is also the result of the selfless labor of machine operators, sovkhoz workers, kolkhoz members, farm leaders and specialists, workers in cities and industrial centers, employees of procurement and transport subunits, students and schoolchildren and of the great political and organizational work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and all the republic's working people, who insured a big harvest and sale of grain to the state in 1979.

The Kazakh SSR farms were given considerable assistance in gathering in the harvest by the machine operators of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia and other republics and servicemen of motor transport subunits of the Soviet Army, who worked shoulder to shoulder with the Kazakhstan graingrowers.

Singnificant work has been carried out in the republic in strengthening the fodder bases for stockraising. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes have procured for the coming winter 16 million tons of hay, about 4 million tons of cured hay and 20 million tons of silage, which is much more than the plan laid down.

At present party, soviet and agricultural organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz working people have launched a struggle for the successful wintering of livestock, exemplary preparation for the spring sowing and fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale of other cropgrowing and stockraising products to the state and are doing everything to give the motherland more agricultural produce in the final year of the 5-year plan.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN 11 OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD051259 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Completing the Agricultural Year With the Highest Indicators"]

[Excerpts] On 11 October a republican conference of agricultural workers convened by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was held in the S. M. Kirov House of Political Enlightenment.

The conference discussed progress in the fulfillment of socialist pledges for the output and procurement of agricultural produce and feed, the sowing of winter crops, the preparation for the livestock's wintering and also the sale of vegetables, grapes and other agricultural produce to the population.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

The republics rural workers, he said, in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speeches at the festivities in Baku, are struggling successfully for the fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the fourth year of the 5-year plan for the production and procurement of all types of output. The cotton growers, who have grown an excellent crop, and sold the state 150,000 tons of first-class raw cotton, are working particularly well. The viticulturists, vegetable growers, fruit growers are working at shock rates, the grain growers have brought in record harvests, and stockraising indicators have been improved compared with last year.

While paying tributes to what has been achieved, we must not, however, allow the strenuous labor on the fields and farmsteads to slacken even for a single day. The party, soviet and agricultural organs must take the necessary steps to harvest fully the agricultural crops which have been grown and to complete the year with the highest results in the output and procurements of all types of arable and stockraising output.

At the same time great attention must be paid to work in insuring good crop yields and further improving stockraising productivity in the final year of the 5-year plan in which the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and the formation of the republic's communist party will be celebrated. Winter crops must be sown, fall plowing must be performed for the cotton plants, trenches must be plowed for new vine plantings, preparations must be made to insure that livestock remains well fed and warm through the winter and reserves for increasing the fodder stocks must be sought within the optimum deadlines.

Comrade Aliyev expressed the conviction that the republic's rural workers will greet the republics' glorious jubilee with fitting achievements and achieve new successes in improving production efficiency and the quality of work and implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON VOLOGODSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD021447 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian on 20 October publishes on page 2 under the headline "Introducing New and Leading Methods More Widely" a 1,000-word Vologodskaya Oblast dispatch from SELSKAYA ZHIZN correspondent V. Okunev on a Vologodskiy CPSU Obkom Plenum. It is noted that "Livestock Raising is the Main Agricultural Sector" in the oblast, and the plenum reportedly discussed "party organizations' tasks in the successful wintering of livestock." The report delivered by Obkom First Secretary A.S. Drygin raised "questions connected not only with today's concerns for rural workers but also with immediate prospects for the sector's development."

COSMOS-1144 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 2 NOVEMBER

LD030914 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1144 was launched in the Soviet Union on November 2.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the outer space exploration program.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

The initial period of revolution--89.8 minutes;

The maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--378 kilometers;

The minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee)--179 kilometers;

The inclination of the orbit--67.2 degrees.

Along with scientific equipment, aboard the sputnik there are also a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

EXPERT CALLS FOR WIDER USE OF INDUSTRIAL WATER RECYCLING

LD051011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. Belichenko, technical section chief of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Main Administration for the Protection of Water Sources, under the rubric "Specialist Opinion": "How To Save Water"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Industrial enterprises and municipal services are sometimes short of water. How do we go about saving it? What measures are being taken to prevent effluents [otrabotannyye stoki] from getting into water sources? These and other questions connected with conservation of one of nature's gifts--water--are contained in letters from V. Malenko (Zaporozhye), T. Akhunova (Kazan), Yu. Samoylenko (Kiev) and other PRAVDA readers.

The answers are given by Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. Belichenko, technical section chief of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Main Administration for the Protection of Water Sources.

Let me say right away that PRAVDA readers have good reason to be concerned. At present industry consumes over 100 billion cubic meters of fresh water per year. An analysis of the development of the water resources situation in a number of the country's industrial regions shows that you cannot just go on exploiting natural resources intensively.

The development and widespread introduction of closed water supply systems are becoming increasingly important. The present-day level of scientific and technical development makes it possible to create them in almost all production units. Systems of this kind have been introduced and are operating successfully at the Chimkent phosphorus plant, the Lisichansk and Kremenchig oil refineries and many other enterprises.

What are the results? In the first place, the expenditure of fresh water is reduced since it is used solely as drinking water and for everyday needs. Second, industrial effluent is no longer discharged into rivers, lakes and ponds. Third, enterprises can be located in areas with limited water resources.

Unfortunately, despite its obvious advantages the progressive method has not yet become widespread. The logical question is why?

Planning organizations often prefer to tread the beaten path: They include in plans for new enterprises obsolete schemes involving the discharge of effluent into bodies of water. This alone can explain why enterprises of the paper and petrochemicals industries are extremely slow to introduce the method. The planning organizations of the ministries of the medical and automotive industries, for example, have yet to develop and introduce at enterprises under their jurisdiction even experimental closed systems. Sector scientific research institutes and laboratories are chiefly engaged in improving methods of purifying waste water prior to discharge.

There are other reasons, too. Take the production of air-cooling equipment. Chemical machine building plants annually fail to meet the growing demand for equipment of this kind. Consequently, planners are reluctant to include air-cooling equipment in plans, because of the shortage, they say. Therefore, they have hardly begun to be introduced in such sectors as nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and the pulp and paper industry.

Another reason is that enterprises are not implementing the mass production of desalinization installations.

It should be added that as yet there are no unionwide documents regulating the procedure for planning, constructing and operating closed water-supply systems. USSR Gosstroy must make sure they are produced.

The development of closed water-supply systems for industry is undoubtedly a major intersectorial problem. It cannot be successfully solved in practical terms without a unified comprehensive program. This will make it possible to concentrate manpower and resources on the main spheres and rectify the lack of interdepartmental coordination.

This is what the many letters to the editorial office are calling for.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC NAVIGATION SEASON--Far Eastern seamen have completed their Arctic navigation season with the last voyage being completed by the motorship Kansk, which arrived in Provideniya Bay yesterday. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW]

CRIMEAN SOLAR ENERGY BASE--A decision has been adopted to build in the Crimea the country's first experimental base [baza] for utilization of solar energy in the national economy. The first steps in that direction have already been taken in the Crimea. In particular, a solar facility is in operation in Simferopol. It supplies the Sportivnaya Hotel with heat and warm water. In the new heliocenter that is planned to be built south of Alushta, the scientists of the Lomonosov state institute for energy production will study problems concerning application of solar energy to heating homes, swimming pools and seawater desalinization. In addition to construction of the experimental base, solar energy installations will be built at a number of Crimean enterprises. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Oct 79 AU]

MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

LD021001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent report: "In Honor of 60th Anniversary of Military Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] A ceremony took place in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR Defense Ministry Labor Red Banner Military Literature Publishing House.

In the presidium were Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister, military leaders, representatives of the USSR and RSFSR state committees for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade and of the capital's creative organizations, writers and war veterans.

The meeting was opened by Maj Gen V. Ryabov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Military Literature Publishing Directorate.

An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected with great enthusiasm.

Adm A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, read out a message of greetings to the military literature publishing house from the USSR defense minister and the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The military literature publishing house collective was also congratulated by V. Slastenenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, printing plants and the Book Trade; Hero of Socialist Labor V. Kozhevnikov, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board; Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A. Beloborodov; Lt Gen P. Zhilin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History; P. Arefyev, secretary of the State Institution Workers' Union Central Committee, and Lt Col V. Kulagin.

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO WATCHES ODESSA MD TANK FIRING EXERCISE

LD021007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Maximum Range"]

[Text] Red Banner Odessa Military District--High marks were achieved in the concluding exercise by servicemen in the battalion commanded by Guards' Lt Col A Ungula. The guardsmen hit targets at maximum range with their first shells and salvos.

Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko, USSR deputy defense minister, who was present at the exercise, placed a high assessment on the tankmen's skill. He expressed gratitude to all the personnel, and presented Guards' Sr Lt A. Zaytsev, Guards' Lt Yu. Zaytsev and others with engraved watches.

SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS MILITARY TITLES

LD051413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decreed that the following military titles be conferred:

Army General--on Col Gen Grigoriy Ivanovich Salmanov;
Marshal of Signal Troops--on Col Gen Engr Nikolay Nikolayevich Alekseyev.